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United Nations

Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 2000

Security Council
Official Records
Fifty-fifth Year

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NOTE

The volume *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* is published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council on substantive questions during 2000, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out in parts I and II, under general headings indicating the questions under consideration. In each part, the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without a vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decisions.

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Members of the Security Council in 2000

In 2000, the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Argentina
Bangladesh
Canada
China
France
Jamaica
Malaysia
Mali
Namibia
Netherlands
Russian Federation
Tunisia
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Security Council in 2000

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE SITUATION IN AFRICA

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1997, 1998 and 1999.*]

Decisions

At its 4087th meeting, on 10 January 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Africa

"The impact of AIDS on peace and security in Africa".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. James D. Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Mark Malloch Brown, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Dr. Peter Piot, Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon resumption of the meeting, on 10 January 2000, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Dr. David Satcher, Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon-General of the United States of America.

At its 4096th meeting, on 31 January 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Africa".

On 31 January 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the President of the General Assembly:[1]

> "On 10 January 2000, the Security Council convened an open meeting (4087th meeting) to consider the item entitled 'The situation in Africa: the impact of AIDS on peace and security in Africa'. As a result of the discussion held during the meeting and following further consultations on this question, the members of the Council recognized the negative impact of AIDS on peace and security on the continent and worldwide and considered that it was high time for the United Nations to elaborate a comprehensive and effective agenda for action against the epidemic of HIV/AIDS. In this connection, the

[1] S/2000/75.

members of the Council suggest that the General Assembly may wish to review the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects and to consider proposing new strategies, methods, practical activities and specific measures to strengthen international cooperation in addressing this problem."

On 31 January 2000 also, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the President of the Economic and Social Council:[2]

"As you are aware, the Security Council held an open meeting on 10 January 2000 (4087th meeting) to discuss the impact of HIV/AIDS on peace and security in Africa. The Vice-President of the United States of America chaired the meeting, and the Secretary-General, the President of the World Bank, the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme addressed the Council. The themes of the meeting included the impact of HIV/AIDS on peacekeeping and on the development and stability of nations, especially in Africa. I attach a copy of the verbatim record for your information.[3]

"Following the meeting, the Council received a letter dated 21 January 2000 from the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS outlining the follow-up actions the Joint Programme plans to take to combat and control the spread of HIV/AIDS, as well as the Joint Programme's plans to coordinate with the Council.

"Members of the Council requested that I inform you of the 10 January open meeting of the Council, and of the Council's desire to explore the possibility of further cooperative action with the Economic and Social Council. I have requested that the members of the Council who will take over the presidency in the coming months stay in contact with you on this important issue."

On 10 November 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[4]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 November 2000 concerning your decision to extend the appointment of Mr. Ibrahim Gambari as your Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa until 28 February 2002[5] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter."

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1992.]

Decisions

On 12 January 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[6]

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[2] S/2000/76.

[3] See S/PV.4087 and S/PV.4087 (Resumption 1).

[4] S/2000/1083.

[5] S/2000/1082.

[6] S/2000/16.

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 January 2000 concerning your intention to appoint Major-General Anis Ahmed Bajwa, of Pakistan, to the post of Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[7] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

At its 4094th meeting, on 31 January 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/39)".

Resolution 1287 (2000)
of 31 January 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1255 (1999) of 30 July 1999, and the statement by its President of 12 November 1999,[8]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 2000,[9]

Recalling the conclusions of the summits of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in Lisbon in December 1996[10] and in Istanbul on 18 and 19 November 1999, regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Stressing that the lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable,

Welcoming the results of the ninth session of the Coordinating Council of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides held under the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with the participation of the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, as well as of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Tbilisi on 18 and 19 January 2000, in particular the signing by the parties of the Protocol establishing a mechanism for joint investigation of violations of the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994,[11] and other violent incidents in the conflict zone, and their decision to renew negotiations under United Nations auspices and with the facilitation of the Russian Federation on the draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention of armed confrontations and on the preparation of a draft of a new protocol on the return of refugees to the Gali region and measures to restore the economy,

Welcoming the decision on further measures for the settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, adopted by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States on 30 December 1999,[12]

Deeply concerned that, although currently calm, the general situation in the conflict zone remains volatile,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

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[7] S/2000/15.

[8] S/PRST/1999/30.

[9] S/2000/39.

[10] S/1997/57, annex.

[11] S/1994/583, annex. I.

[12] See S/2000/52, annex.

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,[13]

Welcoming the important contributions that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the conflict zone, noting that the working relationship between the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force has been good at all levels, and stressing the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 2000;[9]

2. *Encourages* the parties to seize the opportunity of the appointment of a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General to renew their commitment to the peace process;

3. *Strongly supports* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, as well as of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia;

4. *Reiterates its call* for the parties to the conflict to deepen their commitment to the United Nations-led peace process, continue to expand their dialogue, and display without delay the necessary will to achieve substantial results on the key issues of the negotiations, in particular on the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as part of a comprehensive settlement, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders;

5. *Reiterates* that it considers unacceptable and illegitimate the holding of self-styled elections and referendum in Abkhazia, Georgia;

6. *Calls upon* the parties to continue to enhance their efforts to implement fully the confidence-building measures on which they agreed at the Athens and Istanbul meetings of 16 to 18 October 1998 and 7 to 9 June 1999 respectively, and recalls the invitation of the Government of Ukraine to host a third meeting aimed at building confidence, improving security and developing cooperation between the parties;

7. *Reaffirms* the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, and supports the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement;

8. *Reaffirms also* the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the imprescriptible right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement on the Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons, of 4 April 1994,[14] and calls upon the parties to address this issue urgently by agreeing and implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of those who exercise their unconditional right to return, including those who have already returned;

9. *Demands* that both sides observe strictly the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces;[11]

10. *Welcomes* the fact that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia is keeping its security arrangements under constant review in order to ensure the highest possible level of security for its staff;

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[13] General Assembly resolution 49/59, annex.

[14] S/1994/397, annex II.

11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a new period terminating on 31 July 2000, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and expresses its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of the present resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 4094th meeting
by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention
(Jamaica).

Decisions

At its 4137th meeting, on 11 May 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/345)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[15]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 April 2000 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia.[16]

"The Council welcomes the efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to enhance contacts at all levels between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, and calls upon the parties to continue to expand such contacts. It supports the appeal by the Secretary-General to both sides to make more active use of the Coordinating Council machinery, and actively to consider the paper prepared by the Special Representative concerning the implementation of the agreed confidence-building measures. In this context, the Council recalls with appreciation the invitation of the Government of Ukraine to host a meeting in Yalta.

"The Council believes that resolution of issues related to the improvement of the humanitarian situation, to socio-economic development and to ensuring stability in the conflict zone would facilitate the peace process. In this regard, it calls upon the parties to finalize their work on and to sign a draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention of armed confrontation and a draft protocol on the return of refugees to the Gali region and measures for economic rehabilitation.

"The Council notes with deep concern the continued failure of the parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia. It also notes the adverse impact that this failure has on the humanitarian situation, economic development and stability in the region. It calls upon the parties to display the political will required for a breakthrough and to spare no efforts in order to achieve substantive progress without further delay. In this regard, it joins the Secretary-General in encouraging the parties to be ready to consider proposals, based on the

[15] S/PRST/2000/16.

[16] S/2000/345.

Council decisions, to be presented in due course by the Special Representative on the question of the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi.

"The Council strongly reaffirms the imprescriptible right of all refugees and internally displaced persons directly affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions. It calls upon the parties to agree upon and to take, in the nearest future, concrete steps towards implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of those who exercise their unconditional right to return, including those who have already returned. In particular, the undefined and insecure status of spontaneous returnees to the Gali district is a matter that must be addressed urgently. The Council encourages the Abkhaz side to continue the process of improvement of security conditions for returnees, which, the Secretary-General notes, may be beginning in the Gali region.

"The Council encourages the Special Representative, in this context, to continue his efforts, in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"The Council expresses its appreciation for the measures undertaken by the Government of Georgia, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the World Bank, in order to improve the situation of those refugees and internally displaced persons who have not been in a position to exercise their right of return, to develop their skills and to increase their self-reliance.

"The Council notes that the situation on the ground in the area of responsibility of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia has remained generally calm although unstable during the reporting period. It welcomes all the efforts that have been undertaken, in particular by the Special Representative, with a view to alleviating tensions and increasing confidence between the parties. It regrets that the Protocol of 3 February 2000 has not been implemented in full and, in particular, that the withdrawal of illegal armed groups has not been brought about. It is concerned at the tension created by recent attacks against Abkhaz militiamen. It deplores these attacks and the high level of criminal activity in the conflict zone, as well as acts of violence against Mission personnel and members of their families. In this context, the Council recalls the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994[13] and the statement by its President of 9 February 2000.[17] It calls upon the parties to refrain from any actions that could increase tensions on the ground and to ensure the safety of Mission personnel.

"The Council welcomes the important contribution that the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the conflict zone, notes that the working relationship between the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force has been good at all levels, and stresses the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates."

At its 4179th meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/697)".

[17] S/PRST/2000/4.

Resolution 1311 (2000) of 28 July 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1287 (2000) of 31 January 2000, and the statement by its President of 11 May 2000,[15] as well as resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 2000,[18]

Recalling the conclusions of the summits of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in Lisbon in December 1996[10] and in Istanbul on 18 and 19 November 1999, regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Stressing that the lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable,

Recalling that, according to its statute, the Coordinating Council of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides should meet every two months, and welcoming, in this regard, the resumption of its work,

Welcoming the results of the tenth session of the Coordinating Council in Sukhumi on 11 July 2000, in particular the signing by the two sides, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Commander of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States of the Protocol related to the stabilization of the situation in the security zone, and the decision that the two sides would accelerate work on the draft protocol on the return of refugees to the Gali region and measures for economic rehabilitation and on the draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention and the non-resumption of hostilities,

Deeply concerned that, although currently relatively calm, the general situation in the conflict zone remains unstable,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,[13]

Welcoming the important contributions that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the conflict zone, noting that the working relationship between the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force has been excellent at all levels, stressing the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates, and welcoming also the decision on the extension of the stay of the collective peacekeeping force in the conflict zone in Abkhazia, Georgia, adopted by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States on 21 June 2000,[19]

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 2000;[18]

2. *Strongly supports* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, as well as of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia;

3. *Also strongly supports* the efforts of the Special Representative on the question of the distribution of competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi, and, in particular, his intention to submit, in the near future, proposals to the parties as a basis for meaningful negotiations on that issue;

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[18] S/2000/697.

[19] S/2000/629, annex.

4. *Underlines* the responsibility of the parties to the conflict to engage in negotiations on the key outstanding issues in the United Nations-led peace process, including on the distribution of competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as part of a comprehensive settlement;

5. *Welcomes* the commitment of the parties not to use force for the resolution of any disputed questions, which must be addressed through negotiations and by peaceful means only, and to refrain from propaganda aimed at the resolution of the conflict by force;

6. *Calls upon* the parties to the conflict to implement earlier agreed confidence-building measures and develop further measures on the basis of the relevant document signed in Sukhumi on 11 July 2000, and recalls, in this context, the invitation of the Government of Ukraine to host, in Yalta, a third meeting aimed at building confidence, improving security and developing cooperation between the parties;

7. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the imprescriptible right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement on the Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons, of 4 April 1994,[14] and calls upon the parties to address this issue urgently by agreeing upon and implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of those who exercise their unconditional right to return, including those who have already returned;

8. *Urges* the parties, in this context, to address urgently and in a concerted manner, as a first step, the undefined and insecure status of spontaneous returnees to the Gali district, including through the re-establishment of functioning local administrative structures in which the returnee population is appropriately represented;

9. *Welcomes* steps taken by the Government of Georgia, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the World Bank, aimed at ensuring that the internally displaced persons enjoy their right to be treated in the same manner as all Georgian citizens with full respect, in principle and in practice, for their imprescriptible right to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions;

10. *Deplores* all violent incidents, as well as the development of criminal activity, in the conflict zone, and calls upon the two sides to take urgent measures to cooperate with each other in the fight against crime of all sorts and in improving the work of their respective law enforcement organs;

11. *Demands* that both sides observe strictly the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994;[11]

12. *Welcomes* the fact that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia is keeping its security arrangements under constant review in order to ensure the highest possible level of security for its staff;

13. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a new period terminating on 31 January 2001, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and expresses its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of the present resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4179th meeting.

Decisions

At its 4221st meeting, on 14 November 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/1023)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[20]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 October 2000 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia.[21]

"The Council welcomes the efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to enhance contacts at all levels between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, as well as the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. It notes with appreciation the expansion of such contacts, which resulted recently in a series of meetings and steps towards the implementation of concrete cooperation projects between the two sides. It notes the holding of the eleventh session of the Coordinating Council and urges further reinvigoration of this mechanism. It welcomes the readiness of the Government of Ukraine to host the third meeting on confidence-building measures in Yalta at the end of November and notes the important contribution a successful conference held in a timely fashion would make to the peace process.

"The Council notes with deep concern, however, the continued failure of the parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia. It calls upon the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to undertake immediate efforts to move beyond the impasse and urges them to spare no effort in order to achieve substantive progress without further delay. In this regard, it strongly supports the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, undertaken with the support of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, to address the issue of the future constitutional status of Abkhazia and, in particular, his intention to submit, in the near future, a draft paper containing proposals to the parties on the question of the distribution of comptences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as a basis for meaningful negotiations on that issue.

"The Council calls upon the parties to agree upon and to take, in the nearest future, concrete steps towards implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of the refugees and internally displaced persons who exercise their unconditional right to return to their homes. In particular, the undefined and insecure status of spontaneous returnees to the Gali district is a matter that must be addressed urgently. The Council therefore urges the parties to engage in genuine negotiations to resolve concrete aspects of the matter and not to link this issue to political matters. In this regard, it joins the Secretary-General in encouraging the Abkhaz side to muster the requisite political will to resolve the problem of Georgian language education in the schools of the district, as well as to find the resources that those schools need, which, the Secretary-General notes, may affect directly the magnitude of the seasonal migration in the area.

"The Council welcomes the results achieved within the framework of the policy implemented by the Government of Georgia, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office for the

[20] S/PRST/2000/32.

[21] S/2000/1023.

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the World Bank, aimed at ensuring that the internally displaced persons enjoy their right to be treated in the same manner as all other Georgian citizens.

"The Council notes that the situation on the ground in the area of responsibility of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia has remained generally calm although unstable during the reporting period. It welcomes all the efforts that have been undertaken, in particular by the Special Representative, with a view to alleviating tensions and increasing confidence between the parties. It urges the parties to cooperate closely in combating crime and improving the work of their respective law enforcement agencies.

"The Council strongly condemns the murder of Mr. Zurab Achba, legal assistant to the United Nations Human Rights Office in Sukhumi, recalls the commitment of the Abkhaz side to keep the Mission fully informed of the course of the investigation into this crime, and urges the Abkhaz side to shed light on this matter. It also deplores abductions of United Nations and humanitarian personnel. In this context, the Council recalls the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994[13] and the statement by its President of 9 February 2000.[17] It calls upon the parties to refrain from any actions that could increase tensions on the ground and to ensure the safety of Mission personnel.

"The Council welcomes the contribution that the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the conflict zone, notes that the working relationship between the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force has remained close, and stresses the importance of continuing and increasing active cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates. It calls on the parties to observe their obligations to prevent acts that violate the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994,[11] and could pose a threat to the life and security of personnel of the Mission, the collective peacekeeping force and other international personnel."

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

The situation in Croatia

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1993 and 1995 to 1999.]

Decision

At its 4088th meeting, on 13 January 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Croatia, Germany and Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Croatia

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1999/1302)".

Resolution 1285 (2000) of 13 January 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998, 1183 (1998) of 15 July 1998, 1222 (1999) of 15 January 1999 and 1252 (1999) of 15 July 1999,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 31 December 1999 on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka,[22]

Recalling the letter dated 24 December 1999 from the Chargé d' affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General[23] and the letter dated 10 January 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the disputed issue of Prevlaka,[24]

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders,

Noting once again the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,[25] in particular articles 1 and 3, the latter reaffirming their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Reiterating its concern about violations of the demilitarization regime, including limitations placed on the free movement of United Nations military observers, while noting some positive development in those fields as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,

Noting with satisfaction that the opening of crossing points between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro) in the demilitarized zone continues to facilitate civilian and commercial traffic in both directions without security incidents and continues to represent a significant confidence-building measure in the normalization of relations between the two parties, and urging the parties to utilize these openings as a basis for further confidence-building measures to achieve the normalization of relations between them,

Reiterating its serious concerns about the lack of substantive progress towards a settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in the continuing bilateral negotiations between the parties pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996,[26] and calling for the resumption of discussions,

Reiterating its call upon the parties urgently to put in place a comprehensive demining programme,

Commending the role played by the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, and noting that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintain conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and

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[22] S/1999/1302.

[23] S/1999/1278.

[24] S/2000/8.

[25] S/24476, annex.

[26] See S/1996/706 and S/1996/744.

981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995,[27] until 15 July 2000;

2. *Reiterates its calls* upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to reduce tension and to improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that, pursuant to its request in resolution 1252 (1999), the parties have been provided with recommendations and options to develop confidence-building measures, encourages the parties to take concrete steps to implement such recommendations and options with a view to, inter alia, further facilitating the freedom of movement of the civilian population, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the matter by 15 April 2000;

4. *Urges once again* that the parties abide by their mutual commitments and implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,[28] and stresses in particular the urgent need for them to fulfil rapidly and in good faith their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with article 4 of the Agreement;

5. *Requests* the parties to continue to report at least bi-monthly to the Secretary-General on the status of their bilateral negotiations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational Stabilization Force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 and extended by resolution 1247 (1999) of 18 June 1999 to cooperate fully with each other;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4088th meeting.

Decisions

On 28 April 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[28]

> "On behalf of the Security Council, I wanted to acknowledge and thank you for your report of 11 April 2000 on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka.[29]
>
> "The Council remains seized of this issue and continues to support the Mission in the fulfilment of its mandate as defined in Security Council resolution 1285 (2000) of 13 January 2000."

At its 4170th meeting, on 13 July 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Croatia

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/2000/647)".

[27] S/1995/1028.

[28] S/2000/359.

[29] S/2000/305.

Resolution 1307 (2000) of 13 July 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998, 1183 (1998) of 15 July 1998, 1222 (1999) of 15 January 1999, 1252 (1999) of 15 July 1999 and 1285 (2000) of 13 January 2000,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 July 2000 on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka,[30]

Recalling the letter dated 5 April 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[31] and the letter dated 16 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council,[32] concerning the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders,

Noting once again the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,[25] in particular articles 1 and 3, the latter reaffirming their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Noting with satisfaction that the overall situation in the area of responsibility of the Mission has remained stable and calm,

Reiterating its concern about continuing violations of the demilitarization regime, including limitations placed on the free movement of United Nations military observers,

Noting with satisfaction that the opening of crossing points between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro) in the demilitarized zone continues to facilitate civilian and commercial traffic in both directions without security incidents and continues to represent a significant confidence-building measure in the normalization of relations between the two parties, and urging the parties to utilize these openings as a basis for further confidence-building measures to achieve the normalization of relations between them,

Reiterating its serious concerns about the lack of substantive progress towards a settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in the continuing bilateral negotiations between the parties pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996,[26] noting positive developments in this regard, and calling for the resumption of discussions,

Expressing its concern over the delay in putting in place a comprehensive demining programme by the parties,

Commending the role played by the Mission, and noting that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintaining conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

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[30] S/2000/647.

[31] S/2000/289.

[32] S/2000/602.

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994[33] and the statement by its President of 9 February 2000,[34]

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995,[27] until 15 January 2001;

2. *Reiterates its call* upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarized regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to reduce tension and to improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement;

3. *Notes with concern* the lack of progress by the parties in devising means of implementing the recommendations and options to develop confidence-building measures with which they were provided pursuant to its request in resolution 1252 (1999), encourages the parties to take concrete steps to implement such recommendations and options with a view to, inter alia, further facilitating the freedom of movement of the civilian population, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the matter by 15 October 2000;

4. *Urges once again* that the parties abide by their mutual commitments and implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,[26] and stresses in particular the urgent need for them to fulfil rapidly and in good faith their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with article 4 of the Agreement;

5. *Requests* the parties to continue to report at least bi-monthly to the Secretary-General on the status of their bilateral negotiations;

6. *Reiterates its call* upon the parties to put a comprehensive demining programme in place in the identified minefields in the area of responsibility of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka;

7. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational Stabilization Force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 and extended by resolution 1305 (2000) of 21 June 2000 to cooperate fully with each other;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4170th meeting.

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1992.*]

Decisions

On 14 February 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[35]

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[33] General Assembly resolution 49/59, annex.

[34] S/PRST/2000/4.

[35] S/2000/118.

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 February 2000 concerning your intention to appoint General Vincent Coeurderoy, of France, as Commissioner of the International Police Task Force of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina[36] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

At its 4117th meeting, on 22 March 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2000/215)".

At the same meeting also, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4136th meeting, on 9 May 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

"Briefing by Mr. Wolfgang Petritsch, High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At its 4154th meeting, on 13 June 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2000/529)".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At its 4162nd meeting, on 21 June 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Germany and Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2000/529)".

Resolution 1305 (2000) of 21 June 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1144 (1997) of 19 December 1997, 1168 (1998) of 21 May 1998, 1174 (1998) of 15 June 1998, 1184 (1998) of 16 July 1998 and 1247 (1999) of 18 June 1999,

[36] S/2000/117.

Reaffirming its commitment to a political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Underlining its commitment to supporting the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),[37]

Emphasizing its appreciation to the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Commander and personnel of the multinational Stabilization Force, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Commissioner and personnel of the International Police Task Force, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Noting that the States in the region must play a constructive role in the successful development of the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and noting especially the obligations of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in this regard as signatories to the Peace Agreement,

Welcoming, in this regard, the recent positive steps taken by the Republic of Croatia to strengthen its bilateral relations with Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as its increasing cooperation with all relevant international organizations in implementing the Peace Agreement,

Emphasizing that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region continues to be crucial to lasting peace,

Taking note of the declaration of the ministerial meeting of the Peace Implementation Council held in Brussels on 23 and 24 May 2000[38] and the conclusions of its previous meetings,

Taking note also of the reports of the High Representative, including his latest report of 3 May 2000,[39]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 2 June 2000,[40] and noting that the judicial system assessment programme of the Mission will be concluded by December 2000,

Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994[33] and the statement by its President of 9 February 2000,[34]

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

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[37] S/1995/999, annex.

[38] S/2000/586, annex.

[39] S/2000/376, enclosure.

[40] S/2000/529.

I

1. *Reaffirms once again its support* for the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),[17] as well as for the Dayton Agreement on Implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 10 November 1995,[41] calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under those Agreements, and expresses its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under review;

2. *Reiterates* that the primary responsibility for the further successful implementation of the Peace Agreement lies with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves and that the continued willingness of the international community and major donors to assume the political, military and economic burden of implementation and reconstruction efforts will be determined by the compliance and active participation by all the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in implementing the Peace Agreement and rebuilding a civil society, in particular in full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, in strengthening joint institutions and in facilitating returns of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Reminds* the parties once again that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carries out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially, and underlines the fact that full cooperation by States and entities with the International Tribunal includes, inter alia, the surrender for trial of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations;

4. *Emphasizes its full support* for the continued role of the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina in monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Peace Agreement, and reaffirms that the High Representative is the final authority in theatre regarding the interpretation of annex 10 on civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement and that in case of dispute he may give his interpretation and make recommendations, and make binding decisions as he judges necessary on issues as elaborated by the Peace Implementation Council in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997;

5. *Expresses its support* for the declaration of the ministerial meeting of the Peace Implementation Council held in Brussels on 23 and 24 May 2000;[18]

6. *Recognizes* that the parties have authorized the multinational force referred to in paragraph 10 below to take such actions as required, including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement;

7. *Reaffirms its intention* to keep the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under close review, taking into account the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 18 and 25 below, and any recommendations those reports might include, and its readiness to consider the imposition of measures if any party fails significantly to meet its obligations under the Peace Agreement;

II

8. *Pays tribute* to those Member States which participated in the multinational Stabilization Force established in accordance with resolution 1088 (1996), and welcomes their

[41] S/1995/1021, annex.

willingness to assist the parties to the Peace Agreement by continuing to deploy a multinational Stabilization Force;

9. *Notes* the support of the parties to the Peace Agreement for the continuation of the Stabilization Force, set out in the declaration of the ministerial meeting of the Peace Implementation Council in Madrid on 16 December 1998;[42]

10. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of twelve months the Stabilization Force as established in accordance with resolution 1088 (1996) under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement, and expresses its intention to review the situation with a view to extending this authorization further as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

11. *Also authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by the Stabilization Force as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that annex and the protection of the Force, and notes that the parties have consented to the Force taking such measures;

12. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of the Stabilization Force, either in defence of the Force or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of the Force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack;

13. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures established by the Commander of the Stabilization Force, governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic;

14. *Requests* the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate with the Commander of the Stabilization Force to ensure the effective management of the airports of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the light of the responsibilities conferred on the Force by annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement with regard to the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

15. *Demands* that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of the Stabilization Force and of other international personnel;

16. *Invites* all States, in particular those in the region, to continue to provide appropriate support and facilities, including transit facilities, for the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above;

17. *Recalls* all the agreements concerning the status of forces as referred to in appendix B to annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and reminds the parties of their obligation to continue to comply therewith;

18. *Requests* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue to report to the Council, through the appropriate channels and at least at monthly intervals;

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* *

[42] S/1999/139, appendix.

Reaffirming the legal basis in the Charter of the United Nations on which the International Police Task Force was given its mandate in resolution 1035 (1995),

III

19. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which includes the International Police Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 2001, and also decides that the Task Force shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the conclusions of the London,[43] Bonn,[44] Luxembourg,[45] Madrid[42] and Brussels[38] Peace Implementation Conferences and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed and to report at least every six months on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission as a whole;

21. *Reiterates* that the successful implementation of the tasks of the International Police Task Force rests on the quality, experience and professional skills of its personnel, and once again urges Member States, with the support of the Secretary-General, to ensure the provision of such qualified personnel;

22. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the parties to cooperate fully with, and to instruct their respective responsible officials and authorities to provide their full support to, the International Police Task Force on all relevant matters;

23. *Reiterates its call* upon all concerned to ensure the closest possible coordination between the High Representative, the Stabilization Force, the Mission and the relevant civilian organizations and agencies so as to ensure the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement and of the priority objectives of the civilian consolidation plan, as well as the security of International Police Task Force personnel;

24. *Urges* Member States, in response to demonstrable progress by the parties in restructuring their law enforcement institutions, to intensify their efforts to provide, on a voluntary-funded basis and in coordination with the International Police Task Force, training, equipment and related assistance for local police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Council reports from the High Representative, in accordance with annex 10 of the Peace Agreement and the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996, and later Peace Implementation Conferences, on the implementation of the Peace Agreement and in particular on compliance by the parties with their commitments under that Agreement;

26. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 4162nd meeting
by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention
(Russian Federation).

Decisions

At its 4169th meeting, on 13 July 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

[43] See S/1996/1012, annex.
[44] See S/1997/979, annex.
[45] See S/1998/498, annex.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[46]

> "Five years after the fall of Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Security Council pays tribute to the victims of one of the worst civilian massacres in Europe since the end of the Second World War. In the week after the fall of Srebrenica, a United Nations designated safe area, thousands of innocent civilians were murdered, and thousands of others forcibly relocated as a result of the policy of ethnic cleansing.
>
> "The tragic events at Srebrenica must not be forgotten. The Council regrets the deplorable events and recalls its resolve to ensure that justice is carried out fully through the work of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, since 1991 and that such crimes are not repeated in the future. The Council stresses the importance that lessons be learned and acknowledges the report of the Secretary-General on Srebrenica.[47] The Council reiterates its commitment to the full implementation of the Dayton-Paris Peace Agreement[37] and to the establishment of multi-ethnic democracy and the rule of law throughout the territory of the former Yugoslavia.
>
> "I invite the members of the Council to stand and observe a minute of silence in honour of the victims of the Srebrenica massacre."

At its 4188th meeting, on 15 August 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4209th meeting, on 26 October 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

> "Letter dated 18 October 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/999)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At its 4222nd meeting, on 14 November 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4245th meeting, on 12 December 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2000/1137)".

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[46] S/PRST/2000/23.

[47] A/54/549.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jacques Paul Klein, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1999.]

Decisions

At its 4102nd meeting, held in private on 16 February 2000, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4102nd meeting, held in private on 16 February 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)'.

"The representatives of Albania, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

"Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic was, at his request, invited to be seated at the side of the Council Chamber.

"The Chargé d'affaires of the delegation of the European Commission/European Union to the United Nations was also invited, at her request, in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

"The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure by Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

"The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing.

"Mr. Annabi responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council."

At its 4108th meeting, held in private on 6 March 2000, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4108th meeting, held in private on 6 March 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)'.

"The representatives of Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey were invited, at their request, to participate in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

"Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic was, at his request, invited to be seated at the side of the Council Chamber.

"The Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations was invited, at his request, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

"The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations and the deputy head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations were also invited, at their request, in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

"The Council heard briefings under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Mr. Bernard Kouchner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and General Klaus Reinhardt, head of the international security presence in Kosovo.

"The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefings.

"Mr. Kouchner and General Reinhardt responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council. "

On 14 April 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[48]

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have agreed to accept the invitation of Mr. Bernard Kouchner, your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

"The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the Security Council mission (see annex).

"Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:

"Bangladesh (Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury – head of mission)

"Argentina (Ambassador Arnoldo M. Listre)

"Canada (Ambassador Michel Duval – Presidency of the Security Council)

"China (Ambassador Shen Guofang)

"France (Ambassador Jean-David Levitte)

"Jamaica (Ambassador M. Patricia Durrant)

"Malaysia (Ambassador Hasmy Agam)

"Russian Federation (Ambassador Sergey V. Lavrov)

"Ukraine (Ambassador Volodymyr Yu. Yel'chenko)

"We would ask that Mr. Kouchner assist with the necessary arrangements for the mission, including notifying the representatives of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Pristina.

"It is the intention of the mission to depart New York on the evening of 26 April. To that end, I would be most grateful if the Secretariat could make the necessary arrangements.

[48] S/2000/320.

"Annex

"Security Council mission on the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999)

"Terms of reference

"1. Concerned about obstacles to the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, the Security Council has decided to accept the invitation extended by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Administration Mission in Kosovo, Mr. Bernard Kouchner, during his briefing to the Council on 6 March 2000.

"2. The Council has therefore decided to send a mission there headed by Ambassador A. Chowdhury on 28 and 29 April 2000, with the following objectives:

"(*a*) To look for ways to enhance support for the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999);

"(*b*) To observe the operations of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and its activities and to gain a greater understanding of the situation on the ground in order to comprehend better the difficult challenges faced by the Mission;

"(*c*) To convey a strong message to all concerned on the need to reject all violence, ensure public safety and order; promote stability, safety and security; support the full and effective implementation of resolution 1244 (1999); and fully cooperate with the Mission to this end;

"(*d*) To review ongoing implementation of the prohibitions imposed by resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998."

At its 4138th meeting, on 11 May 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

"Report of the Security Council mission on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) (S/2000/363)".

At its 4153rd meeting, on 9 June 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Albania, Portugal and Spain to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2000/538)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Bernard Kouchner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At its 4171st meeting, on 13 July 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4190th meeting, on 24 August 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4200th meeting, on 27 September 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Bernard Kouchner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At its 4225th meeting, on 16 November 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Albania, Austria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Bernard Kouchner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At its 4232nd meeting, on 22 November 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[49]

> "The Security Council expresses its shock at, and strongly condemns, the criminal attacks perpetrated on the home of the head of the liaison committee of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Pristina on 22 November 2000, as well as on Serbian policemen in the south of Serbia on 21 November 2000, both of which resulted in several deaths and injuries.
>
> "The Council calls for an immediate and full investigation to bring the perpetrators to justice.
>
> "Fully aware of all the measures already taken to provide security for all inhabitants of that region, the Council calls upon the Kosovo Force and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo to continue to make all necessary efforts, including along the ground safety zone, to prevent further attacks.
>
> "The Council demands that all those concerned refrain from any act of violence, in particular against ethnic minorities, and cooperate with the Force and the Mission.
>
> "The Council will continue to follow the matter closely."

On 12 December 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[50]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 December 2000 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Hans Haekkerup, of Denmark, as your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[51] has been

[49] S/PRST/2000/35.

[50] S/2000/1180.

[51] S/2000/1179.

brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

At its 4249th meeting, on 19 December 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2000/1196)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4250th meeting, on 19 December 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2000/1196)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[52]

"The Security Council welcomes the briefing by Mr. Hédi Annabi on 19 December and the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the meeting.

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the situation in certain municipalities in southern Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and particularly in the ground safety zone, as defined in the military-technical Agreement referred to in annex II to resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999. It strongly condemns the violent action by ethnic Albanian extremist groups in southern Serbia, and calls for an immediate and complete cessation of violence in this area. The Council reiterates its resolution 1244 (1999) in its entirety.

"The Council calls for the dissolution of ethnic Albanian extremist groups. The Council also calls for the immediate withdrawal from the area, and in particular from the ground safety zone, of all non-residents engaged in extremist activities.

"The Council welcomes the start of a dialogue between the Serbian and Yugoslav authorities and representatives of the affected communities which could facilitate a lasting settlement of the problem.

"In this regard, the Council welcomes the commitment of the Yugoslav authorities to work towards a peaceful settlement, based on democratic principles, and to respect the provisions of resolution 1244 (1999) and the military-technical Agreement, as expressed in the letter dated 13 December 2000 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.[53]

"The Council welcomes specific measures taken by the international security presence to address the problem, including increased surveillance of the border, confiscation of weapons and the disruption of identified and illegal activity within Kosovo in the vicinity of

[52] S/PRST/2000/40.

[53] S/2000/1184.

the eastern administrative boundary. It welcomes the constructive dialogue between the Kosovo Force and the Yugoslav and Serbian authorities, including through the Joint Implementation Commission. The Council calls upon the Kosovo Force and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo to continue to make all necessary efforts to address the problem. The Council also calls on Kosovo Albanian leaders to contribute to the stability of the situation.

"The Council welcomes the detailed public statement by the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of 29 November 2000, and the strong message which this sent to extremist groups in the Presevo-Medvedja-Bujanovac area.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans

Decisions

At its 4105th meeting, on 28 February 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans.

At its 4164th meeting, on 23 June 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Iraq, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Portugal,[54] to extend an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Javier Solana, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union and High Representative for the European Union Common Foreign and Security Policy.

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1996, 1998 and 1999.]

Decisions

On 3 March 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[55]

[54] Document S/2000/615, incorporated in the record of the 4164th meeting.

[55] S/2000/189.

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 February 2000 concerning the composition of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[56] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. Having consulted those members, I support your intention to appoint Mr. Liu Daqun as a Judge of the Chambers of the International Tribunal."

At its 4161st meeting, on 20 June 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Judge Claude Jorda, President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

PROMOTING PEACE AND SECURITY: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN AFRICA

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1999.]

Decisions

At its 4089th meeting, on 13 January 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

At the same meeting also, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[57]

"The Security Council recalls its previous statements concerning protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations, the situation in Africa, the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and the role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts. The Council further recalls its relevant resolutions, as well as relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

"Bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Council underlines the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution in Africa. The Council stresses the need to address the root causes of armed conflict in a comprehensive manner in order to prevent those circumstances that lead to internal displacement and the outflow of refugees. The Council notes with concern that the majority of refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons and others affected by conflict are women and children, and stresses the need to intensify efforts to meet their special protection needs, including their vulnerability to violence, exploitation and disease, including HIV/AIDS. The Council underlines the obligation of all Member States to seek to settle their international disputes by peaceful

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[56] S/2000/188.

[57] S/PRST/2000/1.

means. The Council condemns deliberate targeting of civilians and practices of forced displacement. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the principles of political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States. The Council emphasizes that national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction. The Council reaffirms the obligation of States to prevent arbitrary displacement in situations of armed conflict, and reaffirms as well their responsibility to meet the protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction.

"The Council expresses its grave concern that alarmingly high numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa do not receive sufficient protection and assistance. In this context, the Council notes that refugees are protected under the 1951 United Nations Convention[58] and the 1967 Protocol[59] relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa,[60] and other relevant initiatives in the region. The Council notes also that there is no comprehensive protection regime for internally displaced persons and that existing norms are not being fully implemented. The Council recognizes that large-scale human suffering as well as violations of human rights and humanitarian law are consequences of, and contributing factors to, instability and further conflict. In this regard, the Council affirms the need to ensure adequate protection and assistance both for refugees and for internally displaced persons, taking into account the special difficulties in the provision of humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in Africa.

"The Council urges all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and emphasizes the need for better implementation of relevant norms with regard to internally displaced persons. The Council invites States that have not already done so to consider ratifying the relevant instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. The Council takes note of the efforts made within the United Nations system aimed at promoting an effective collective response by the international community to situations of internal displacement. The Council calls upon States, in particular States with situations of internal displacement in Africa, to cooperate fully with such efforts. The Council notes further that the United Nations agencies and regional and non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with host Governments, are making use of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,[61] inter alia, in Africa.

"The Council reaffirms the responsibility of States hosting refugees to ensure the security and the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, in accordance with existing international standards and international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. In this regard, the Council underlines the unacceptability of using refugees and other persons in refugee camps and settlements to achieve military purposes in the country of asylum or the country of origin.

"The Council underlines the importance of safe and unhindered access, in accordance with international law, of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflict, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and the protection of humanitarian assistance to them, and recalls the responsibility of all parties in conflict to ensure the safety and security of such personnel. The Council condemns recent acts of deliberate violence in Africa against humanitarian personnel.

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[58] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[59] Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

[60] Ibid., vol. 1001, No. 14691.

[61] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

"The Council recognizes the extensive experience and burden of African States in hosting refugees and in dealing with the effects of refugee camps and settlements. The Council welcomes the efforts made to support the needs of refugees in Africa, in particular those of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the host countries. Noting with concern the shortfall in funding for programmes for refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa, the Council calls upon the international community to provide such programmes with the necessary financial resources, taking into account the substantial needs in Africa."

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1994, and 1996 to1999.*]

Decisions

On 14 January 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[62]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 January 2000 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Francesc Vendrell as your Personal Representative and Head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan[63] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter."

At its 4124th meeting, on 7 April 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Afghanistan

"Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/205)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. John Renninger, Officer-in-Charge of the Asia and the Pacific Division of the Department of Political Affairs.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Angela King, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women.

At its 4125th meeting, on 7 April 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Afghanistan

"Report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/205)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[64]

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[62] S/2000/21.

[63] S/2000/20.

[64] S/PRST/2000/12.

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 2000 concerning the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.[65]

"The Council reiterates its grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, which is a serious and growing threat to regional and international peace and security. It strongly condemns the Taliban for the launching of new offensives, most notably that of 1 March 2000. The Council expresses its deep concern at the reports that both parties to the conflict are preparing for renewed large-scale fighting and recalls its repeated demands that the Afghan parties cease fighting. These events add to the enormous suffering of the civilian population of Afghanistan.

"The Council reiterates that there is no military solution to the conflict in Afghanistan and that only a negotiated political settlement aimed at the establishment of a broad-based, multi-ethnic and fully representative government acceptable to all Afghans can lead to peace and national reconciliation. It notes that the United Front of Afghanistan is willing to talk with the Taliban and recalls its demand that the parties, in particular the Taliban, resume negotiations under the auspices of United Nations without delay or preconditions in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council.

"The Council calls upon all Afghan parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and to ensure the full and unhindered access of international humanitarian assistance and personnel to all those in need. It expresses its grave concern at the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan as a result of ongoing hostilities. The Taliban has the primary responsibility for this.

"The Council strongly condemns the Taliban for the repeated forced entries on 26, 27 and 29 March 2000 by its armed groups into, and their searches of, the United Nations premises in Kandahar and for the intimidation of the United Nations personnel. It stresses that responsibility for the subsequent withdrawal of all international staff from Kandahar and suspension of humanitarian assistance activities in southern Afghanistan rests solely with the Taliban. The Council demands that the Taliban stop these unacceptable practices and ensure the safety and security of all United Nations and associated personnel and humanitarian personnel working in Afghanistan in accordance with international law.

"The Council stresses its grave concern at the human rights situation in Afghanistan, which is unacceptable. It expresses particular alarm at the continuing disregard by the Taliban of the concerns expressed by the international community. The Council strongly condemns the forced displacement of the civilian population, notably that conducted by the Taliban in 1999, the deliberate targeting of civilians and the destruction of their assets and means of survival, summary executions, arbitrary detention of civilians and forced labour of those in detention, the separation of men from their families, indiscriminate bombing and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. It calls upon all Afghan parties, especially the Taliban, to put an end to such practices and to ensure the protection of civilians.

"The Council reaffirms the principle of non-refoulement of refugees, as provided for in relevant instruments of international law, welcomes recent efforts of countries neighbouring Afghanistan to support the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees in safety and dignity, and urges those host States to continue to provide international protection to Afghan refugees in need of it. It encourages the international community to provide the necessary assistance in this regard.

"The Council condemns the continuing grave violations of the human rights of women and girls, including all forms of discrimination against them, in all areas of Afghanistan,

[65] S/2000/205.

particularly in areas under the control of the Taliban. It remains deeply concerned about continued restrictions on their access to health care, to education and to employment outside the home, and about restrictions on their freedom of movement and freedom from intimidation, harassment and violence. The Council notes the recent reports of modest progress regarding the access of women and girls to certain services, but considers that such incremental improvements, while welcome, still fall far short of the minimum expectations of the international community, and calls upon all parties, particularly the Taliban, to take measures to end all violations of the human rights of women and girls.

"The Council reiterates that outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign combatants and military personnel and the supply of weapons and other materials used in the conflict, should cease immediately. It calls upon all States to take resolute measures to prohibit their military personnel from planning and participating in combat operations in Afghanistan, and immediately to withdraw their personnel and to assure that the supply of ammunition and other war-making materials is halted. The Council expresses its deep concern at the continuing involvement in the fighting in Afghanistan, on the side of the Taliban forces, of thousands of non-Afghan nationals.

"The Council reiterates its position that the United Nations must continue to play its central and impartial role in international efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict. It welcomes the appointment of a new Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan to facilitate a political process aimed at achieving a lasting political settlement to the conflict. The Council supports the phased deployment of the Civil Affairs Unit of the Mission inside Afghanistan, as the security conditions permit.

"The Council welcomes the renewed commitment of members of the 'six plus two' group to contribute to a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict in support of the efforts of the United Nations, and urges the members of the group and the Afghan parties to implement the Tashkent Declaration on Fundamental Principles for a Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in Afghanistan,[66] particularly the agreement of members of the group not to provide military support to any Afghan party and to prevent the use of their territories for such purposes.

"The Council expresses its appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in support of and in coordination with the United Nations, to facilitate the convening of negotiations between the two Afghan parties. It encourages the process launched in Rome to convene a loya jirga in Afghanistan and acknowledges other recent efforts to promote peace in Afghanistan, such as those of the groups meeting in Cyprus and in Tokyo.

"The Council strongly condemns the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirms its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security. It insists that the Taliban cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice.

"The Council demands once again that the Taliban turn over indicted terrorist Osama bin Laden to appropriate authorities as set out in resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999. It stresses that the continued failure of the Taliban to comply with this demand is

[66] S/1999/812, annex.

unacceptable. The Council will ensure effective implementation of the measures imposed by that resolution. It condemns the recent attacks and planned attacks by terrorists affiliated with Osama bin Laden, which constitute a continuing threat to the international community.

"The Council reiterates that the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the murder of Iranian diplomats and a journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif as well as the murders of United Nations personnel constitute flagrant violations of international law. It expresses its concern at the failure of the Taliban effectively to bring to justice those responsible for these crimes. The Council reiterates its demand that the Taliban cooperate fully with the United Nations in this regard.

"The Council is deeply disturbed by an alarming increase in the cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs in Afghanistan, especially in areas controlled by the Taliban, and by its consequences for the continuation of the conflict. It demands that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drug activities. The Council encourages the initiative of the 'six plus two' group to address the drug-related issues in a coordinated manner with the support of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. It also encourages Member States and others concerned to increase their support for the efforts aimed at strengthening the drug control capacities of countries bordering Afghanistan.

"The Council stresses the need for prompt and effective implementation by all Member States of the measures imposed by resolution 1267 (1999), and reminds Member States of their obligations under that resolution, including assisting in the identification of Taliban assets and aircraft. It underlines the fact that sanctions are not aimed at the Afghan people, but are imposed against the Taliban because of its non-compliance with that resolution. The Council reaffirms its decision to assess the impact, including the humanitarian implications, of the measures imposed by that resolution. It encourages the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) to report in this respect as soon as practicable.

"The Council holds the leadership of the Taliban responsible for not taking measures to comply with the demands made in its resolutions, especially to conclude a ceasefire and to resume negotiations, and stresses the need for the Taliban to comply with these demands without delay.

"In this context, the Council reaffirms its readiness to consider the imposition of further targeted measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of all its relevant resolutions."

At its 4251st meeting, on 19 December 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, India, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

Resolution 1333 (2000)
of 19 December 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999 and the statements by its President on the situation in Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and its respect for the cultural and historical heritage of Afghanistan,

Recognizing the critical humanitarian needs of the Afghan people,

Supporting the efforts of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan to advance a peace process through political negotiations between the Afghan parties

aimed at the establishment of a broad-based, multi-ethnic, and fully representative government, and calling for the warring factions to cooperate fully with those efforts to conclude a ceasefire and begin discussions leading to a political settlement, by moving forward promptly in the process of dialogue to which they have committed themselves,

Taking note of the seventh meeting of the Afghan Support Group, held in Montreux, Switzerland, on 7 and 8 December 2000, which emphasized that the situation in Afghanistan is a complex one that requires a comprehensive, integrated approach to a peace process and to issues of narcotics trafficking, terrorism, human rights and international humanitarian and development aid,

Recalling the relevant international counter-terrorism conventions and in particular the obligations of parties to those conventions to extradite or prosecute terrorists,

Strongly condemning the continuing use of the areas of Afghanistan under the control of the Afghan faction known as Taliban, which also calls itself the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (hereinafter known as the Taliban), for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirming its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Noting the importance of the Taliban acting in accordance with the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,[67] the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances,[68] and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,[69] and the commitments made at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on narcotic drugs held in 1998, including the commitment to work closely with the United Nations Drug Control Programme,

Noting also that the Taliban benefits directly from the cultivation of illicit opium by imposing a tax on its production and indirectly benefits from the processing and trafficking of such opium, and recognizing that these substantial resources strengthen the capacity of the Taliban to harbour terrorists,

Deploring the fact that the Taliban continues to provide safe haven to Osama bin Laden and to allow him and others associated with him to operate a network of terrorist training camps from Taliban-controlled territory and to use Afghanistan as a base from which to sponsor international terrorist operations,

Noting the indictment of Osama bin Laden and his associates by the United States of America for, inter alia, the bombings on 7 August 1998 of the United States embassies in Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam, and for conspiring to kill American nationals outside the United States, and noting also the request of the United States to the Taliban to surrender them for trial,[70]

Reiterating its deep concern over the continuing violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights, particularly discrimination against women and girls, and over the significant rise in the illicit production of opium,

Stressing that the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the murder of Iranian diplomats and a journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif constituted flagrant violations of established international law,

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[67] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[68] Ibid. vol. 1019, No. 14956

[69] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November–20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[70] See S/1999/1021

Determining that the failure of the Taliban authorities to respond to the demands in paragraph 13 of resolution 1214 (1998) of 8 December 1998 and paragraph 2 of resolution 1267 (1999) constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Stressing its determination to ensure respect for its resolutions,

Reaffirming the necessity for sanctions to contain adequate and effective exemptions to avoid adverse humanitarian consequences for the people of Afghanistan, and that they should be structured in a way that would not impede, thwart or delay the work of international humanitarian assistance organizations or governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in the country,

Underlining the responsibility of the Taliban for the well-being of the population in the areas of Afghanistan under its control, and in this context calling upon the Taliban to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel and aid to all those in need in the territory under its control,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/59 of 9 December 1994,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Demands* that the Taliban comply with resolution 1267 (1999) and, in particular, cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take appropriate and effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with international efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice;

2. *Demands also* that the Taliban comply without further delay with the demand of the Security Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 1267 (1999) that requires the Taliban to turn over Osama bin Laden to appropriate authorities in a country where he has been indicted, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be returned to such a country, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be arrested and effectively brought to justice;

3. *Demands further* that the Taliban act swiftly to close all camps where terrorists are trained within the territory under its control, and calls for the confirmation of such closures by the United Nations, inter alia, through information made available to the United Nations by Member States in accordance with paragraph 19 below and through such other means as are necessary to assure compliance with the present resolution;

4. *Reminds* all States of their obligation to implement strictly the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999);

5. *Decides* that all States shall:

(*a*) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control as designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), hereinafter known as the Committee, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned;

(*b*) Prevent the direct or indirect sale, supply and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, as designated by the Committee, by their nationals or from their territories, of technical advice, assistance, or training related to the military activities of the armed personnel under the control of the Taliban;

(*c*) Withdraw any of their officials, agents, advisers, and military personnel employed by contract or other arrangement present in Afghanistan to advise the Taliban on military or related security matters, and in this context urge other nationals to leave the country;

6. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 above shall not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use and related technical assistance or training, as approved in advance by the Committee, and affirms that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 above do not apply to protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, exported to Afghanistan by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian workers for their personal use only;

7. *Urges* all States that maintain diplomatic relations with the Taliban to reduce significantly the number and level of the staff at Taliban missions and posts and restrict or control the movement within their territory of all such staff who remain; in the case of Taliban missions to international organizations, the host State may, as it deems necessary, consult the organization concerned on the measures required to implement the present paragraph;

8. *Decides* that all States shall take further measures:

(*a*) To close immediately and completely all Taliban offices in their territories;

(*b*) To close immediately all offices of Ariana Afghan Airlines in their territories;

(*c*) To freeze without delay funds and other financial assets of Osama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him as designated by the Committee, including those in al-Qa'idah, and including funds derived from or generated by property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by Osama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him, and to ensure that neither they nor any other funds or financial resources are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly for the benefit of Osama bin Laden, his associates or any entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Osama bin Laden or individuals and entities associated with him, including al-Qa'idah, and requests the Committee to maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of the individuals and entities designated as being associated with Osama bin Laden, including those in al-Qa'idah;

9. *Demands* that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drug activities and work to virtually eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, the proceeds of which finance Taliban terrorist activities;

10. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the sale, supply or transfer, by their nationals or from their territories, of the chemical acetic anhydride to any person in the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control as designated by the Committee, or to any person for the purpose of any activity carried on in, or operated from, the territory under Taliban control as designated by the Committee;

11. *Decides also* that all States are required to deny any aircraft permission to take off from, land in or over-fly their territories if that aircraft has taken off from, or is destined to land at, a place in the territory of Afghanistan designated by the Committee as being under Taliban control, unless the particular flight has been approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations such as the performance of the Hajj, or on the grounds that the flight promotes discussion of a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan, or is likely to promote Taliban compliance with the present resolution or with resolution 1267 (1999);

12. *Decides further* that the Committee shall maintain a list of approved organizations and governmental relief agencies that are providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, including the United Nations and its agencies, governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations as appropriate, that the prohibition imposed by paragraph 11 above shall not apply to humanitarian flights operated by, or on behalf of, organizations and governmental relief agencies on the list approved by the Committee, that the Committee shall keep the list under regular review, adding new organizations and governmental relief agencies as appropriate, and that the Committee shall remove organizations and governmental agencies from the list if it decides that they are operating,

or are likely to operate, flights for other than humanitarian purposes, and shall notify such organizations and governmental agencies immediately that any flights operated by them, or on their behalf, are thereby subject to the provisions of paragraph 11 above;

13. *Calls upon* the Taliban to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel and aid to all those in need in the territory under its control, and underlines the fact that the Taliban must provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;

14. *Urges* States to take steps to restrict the entry into or transit through their territory of all senior officials of the rank of Deputy Minister or higher in the Taliban, the equivalent rank of armed personnel under the control of the Taliban, and other senior advisers and dignitaries of the Taliban, unless those officials are travelling for humanitarian purposes, including religious obligations such as the performance of the Hajj, or where the travel promotes discussion of a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan or involves compliance with the present resolution or resolution 1267 (1999),

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee:

(*a*) To appoint a committee of experts to make recommendations to the Council within sixty days of the adoption of the present resolution regarding ways in which the arms embargo and the closure of terrorist training camps demanded in paragraphs 3 and 5 above can be monitored, including, inter alia, the use of information obtained by Member States through their national means and provided by them to the Secretary-General;

(*b*) To consult with relevant Member States to put into effect the measures imposed by the present resolution and resolution 1267 (1999) and report the results of such consultations to the Council;

(*c*) To report on the implementation of the existing measures, assess problems involved in enforcing these measures, make recommendations for strengthening enforcement, and evaluate actions of the Taliban to come into compliance;

(*d*) To review the humanitarian implications of the measures imposed by the present resolution and resolution 1267 (1999) and report back to the Council within ninety days of the adoption of the present resolution with an assessment and recommendations, to report at regular intervals thereafter on any humanitarian implications, and to present a comprehensive report on this issue and any recommendations no later than thirty days prior to the expiration of those measures;

16. *Requests* the Committee to fulfil its mandate by undertaking the following tasks in addition to those set out in resolution 1267 (1999):

(*a*) To establish and maintain updated lists, based on information provided by States, and international and regional organizations, of all points of entry and landing-areas for aircraft within the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, and to notify Member States of the contents of such lists;

(*b*) To establish and maintain updated lists, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of individuals and entities designated as being associated with Osama bin Laden, in accordance with paragraph 8 (*c*) above;

(*c*) To give consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in paragraphs 6 and 11 above;

(*d*) To establish, no later than one month after the adoption of the present resolution, and maintain an updated list of approved organizations and governmental relief agencies that are providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, in accordance with paragraph 12 above;

(e) To make relevant information regarding implementation of these measures publicly available through appropriate media, including through improved use of information technology;

(*f*) To consider, where and when appropriate, a visit to countries in the region by the Chairman of the Committee and such other members as may be required to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures imposed by the present resolution and resolution 1267 (1999) with a view to urging States to comply with relevant Council resolutions;

(*g*) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding the present resolution and resolution 1267 (1999), including possible violations of the measures reported to the Committee and recommendations for strengthening the effectiveness of those measures;

17. *Calls upon* all States and all international and regional organizations, including the United Nations and the specialized agencies, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of coming into force of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above;

18. *Calls upon* States to bring proceedings against persons and entities within their jurisdiction that violate the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above and to impose appropriate penalties;

19. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks, including by supplying such information as may be required by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

20. *Requests* all States to report to the Committee within thirty days of the coming into force of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above on the steps they have taken with a view to effectively implementing the present resolution;

21. *Requests* the Secretariat to submit for consideration by the Committee information received from Governments and public sources on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above;

22. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above shall come into force at 0001 hours, eastern standard time, one month after the adoption of the present resolution;

23. *Also decides* that the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above are to be established for twelve months and that, at the end of this period, the Council shall decide whether the Taliban has complied with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, and, accordingly, whether to extend these measures for a further period with the same conditions;

24. *Further decides* that, if the Taliban complies with the conditions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, before the twelve-month period has elapsed, the Council shall terminate the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above;

25. *Expresses its readiness* to consider the imposition of further measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, with the aim of achieving full implementation of the present resolution and resolution 1267 (1999), inter alia, taking into account the impact assessment referred to in paragraph 15 (*d*) with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of sanctions and avoiding humanitarian consequences;

26. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 4251st meeting by
13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions
(China and Malaysia).

THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1992.*]

Decisions

At its 4090th meeting, on 18 January 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 4113th meeting, on 15 March 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Morocco, Rwanda, South Africa, Togo, Uganda and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola

> "Letter dated 10 March 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/203)".

At its 4126th meeting, on 13 April 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) (S/2000/304)".

Resolution 1294 (2000) of 13 April 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1268 (1999) of 15 October 1999,

Reaffirming also its view that a continued presence of the United Nations in Angola can contribute greatly to the promotion of peace, national reconciliation, human rights and regional security,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 April 2000,[71]

1. *Endorses* the decision contained in paragraph 51 of the report of the Secretary-General[71] to extend the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola for a period of six months until 15 October 2000;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement the tasks of United Nations Office in Angola as outlined in resolution 1268 (1999);

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide every three months a report on developments in Angola, including his recommendations about additional measures the Council might consider to promote the peace process in Angola;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4126th meeting.

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[71] S/2000/304.

Decision

At its 4129th meeting, on 18 April 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Mozambique, New Zealand, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola

> "Letter dated 10 March 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/203)".

Resolution 1295 (2000)
of 18 April 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997, 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998 and 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999,

Reaffirming also its commitment to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Expressing its alarm at the impact of the continuing civil war on the civilian population of Angola,

Reiterating that the primary cause of the present crisis in Angola is the refusal of the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, under the leadership of Mr. Jonas Savimbi, to comply with its obligations under the "Accordos de Paz",[72] the Lusaka Protocol[73] and relevant Security Council resolutions, and reiterating its demand that the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola comply immediately and without condition with those obligations, in particular the complete demilitarization of its forces and full cooperation in the immediate and unconditional extension of State administration throughout the territory of Angola,

Noting that the measures against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola are intended to promote a political settlement to the conflict in Angola by requiring the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola to comply with the obligations that it undertook under the "Accordos de Paz" and the Lusaka Protocol, and by curtailing the ability of the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola to pursue its objectives by military means,

Emphasizing its concern at violations of the measures concerning arms and related materiel, petroleum and petroleum products, diamonds, funds and financial assets and travel and representation, imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998),

Recalling the provisions of resolution 864 (1993), and expressing its concern at the reports of supply to the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola of military assistance, including weapons-related training and advice, and at the presence of foreign mercenaries,

Expressing its appreciation and strong support for the efforts of the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) aimed at improving the effectiveness of the measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola,

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[72] See S/22609.

[73] See S/1994/1441.

Noting with appreciation the decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Southern African Development Community in support of the implementation of the measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola,

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 23 September 1999,[74] and noting the Final Document adopted by the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cartagena, Colombia on 8 and 9 April 2000, in support of the implementation of the measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola,[75]

A

Determining that the situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Stresses* the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), and emphasizes that non-compliance with those measures constitutes a violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1237 (1999),[76] and takes note of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five experts, for a period of six months from its effective entry into operation, to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to any allegations of violations of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), including any relevant leads initiated by the Panel of Experts, including through visits to relevant countries, and to report periodically to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), including by providing a written report by 18 October 2000, with a view to improving the implementation of the measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, and further requests the Secretary-General, within thirty days of adoption of the present resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to appoint experts to serve on the monitoring mechanism;

4. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with the monitoring mechanism in the discharge of its mandate;

5. *Expresses its intention* to review the situation regarding the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) on the basis of information provided, inter alia, by the Panel of Experts, by States, including in particular any that are mentioned in the report of the Panel of Experts, and by the monitoring mechanism established by the present resolution, expresses its readiness, on the basis of the results of this review, to consider appropriate action in accordance with the Charter in relation to States it determines to have violated the measures contained in those resolutions, and establishes 18 November 2000 as the deadline for an initial decision in this regard;

6. *Undertakes* to consider, by 18 November 2000, the application of additional measures against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola under Article 41 of the Charter and the development of additional tools to render more effective the existing measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola;

[74] S/1999/1063, annex.

[75] S/2000/580, annex.

[76] See S/2000/203.

7. *Welcomes* the decision of several of the States referred to in the report of the Panel of Experts to establish interdepartmental commissions and other mechanisms to investigate the allegations contained in the report, invites those States to keep the Committee informed of the results of such investigations, invites other States referred to in the report to consider the allegations contained therein, takes note of the information provided to the Security Council by States in response to the conclusions and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, and requests the Committee to consider fully all such information, including, where appropriate, through discussion with representatives of the States concerned, and to invite the submission of additional information where appropriate;

B

With regard to the trade in arms,

8. *Encourages* all States to exercise all due diligence, in order to prevent the diversion or trans-shipment of weapons to unauthorized end-users or unauthorized destinations where such diversion or trans-shipment risks resulting in the violation of the measures contained in resolution 864 (1993), including by requiring end-use documentation or equivalent measures before exports from their territories are allowed, and further encourages all States to ensure effective monitoring and regulation in the export of weapons, including by private arms brokers, where they do not already do so;

9. *Invites* States to consider the proposal to convene one or more conferences of representatives of countries that are manufacturers and, in particular, exporters of weapons for the purpose of developing proposals to stem the illicit flow of arms into Angola, calls for the provision of necessary financial support for such conferences by States, and urges that representatives of the States members of the Southern African Development Community be invited to participate in any such conference or conferences;

C

With regard to the trade in petroleum and petroleum products,

10. *Encourages* the convening of a conference of experts to devise a regime for curbing the illegal supply of petroleum and petroleum products into areas controlled by the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, including physical inspection as well as the broader monitoring of petroleum supply in the area, and further encourages any such conference to focus on the role and capacity of the Southern African Development Community in the implementation of such a regime;

11. *Invites* the Southern African Development Community to consider the establishment of monitoring activities in the border areas adjacent to Angola for the purpose of reducing the opportunities for the smuggling of petroleum and petroleum products into areas under the control of the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, including through the monitoring of fuel supplies and transfers thereof;

12. *Also invites* the Southern African Development Community to take the lead in establishing an information-exchange mechanism involving petroleum companies and governments to facilitate the flow of information regarding possible illegal diversions of fuel to the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola;

13. *Further invites* the Southern African Development Community to take the lead in carrying out chemical analysis of fuel samples obtained from petroleum suppliers in the region of the Community and, using the results, to create a database for the purpose of determining the sources of fuel obtained or captured from the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola;

14. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola to implement additional internal controls and inspection procedures with respect to the distribution of petroleum and petroleum products, for the

purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the measures contained in resolution 864 (1993), and invites the Government of Angola to inform the Committee of the steps taken in this regard;

15. *Calls upon* all States to enforce strictly safety and control regulations relating to the transportation by air of fuel and other hazardous commodities, in particular in the area around Angola, urges States to develop such regulations where they do not exist already, and, in this regard, requests all States to provide relevant information to the International Air Transport Association, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Committee;

D

With regard to the trade in diamonds,

16. *Expresses its concern* that illicit trade in diamonds constitutes a principal source of funding for the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, encourages States hosting diamond markets to impose significant penalties for the possession of rough diamonds imported in contravention of the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998), emphasizes, in this connection, that the implementation of the measures contained in that resolution requires an effective certificate-of-origin regime, welcomes the introduction by the Government of Angola of new control arrangements involving redesigned and reconcilable certificates of origin, and invites the Government of Angola to provide Member States with full details of the Certificate-of-Origin scheme and to brief the Committee on this scheme;

17. *Welcomes* the steps announced by the Government of Belgium, on 3 March 2000, in support of the more effective implementation of the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998), welcomes also the establishment by the Government of Belgium of an inter-ministerial task force to curb sanctions violations, further welcomes the measures taken by the Diamond High Council, in conjunction with the Government of Angola, to render sanctions more effective, invites the Government of Belgium and the Diamond High Council to continue to cooperate with the Committee to devise practical measures to limit access by the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola to the legitimate diamond market and welcomes their public affirmations in this regard, and further invites other States hosting diamond markets, as well as other States closely involved with the diamond industry, also to cooperate with the Committee to devise practical measures to the same end and to inform the Committee of measures taken in this regard;

18. *Welcomes also* the proposal that a meeting of experts be convened for the purpose of devising a system of controls to facilitate the implementation of the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998), including arrangements that would allow for increased transparency and accountability in the control of diamonds from their point of origin to the bourses, emphasizes that it is important that, in devising such controls, every effort be made to avoid inflicting collateral damage on the legitimate diamond trade, and welcomes the intention of the Republic of South Africa to host a relevant conference this year;

19. *Calls upon* relevant States to cooperate with the diamond industry to develop and implement more effective arrangements to ensure that members of the diamond industry worldwide abide by the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998), and to inform the Committee regarding progress in this regard;

E

With regard to funds and financial measures,

20. *Encourages* States to convene a conference of experts to explore possibilities to strengthen the implementation of the financial measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola contained in resolution 1173 (1998);

21. *Calls upon* all States to work with financial institutions on their territory to develop procedures to facilitate the identification of funds and financial assets that may be subject to the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998) and the freezing of such assets;

F

With regard to measures relating to travel and representation,

22. *Emphasizes* the importance of States acting to prevent the circumvention on or from their territory of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), and invites States to review the status of officials and representatives of the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, as well as all adult members of their families, designated by the Committee pursuant to resolution 1127 (1997) and believed to be residing on their territory, with a view to suspending or cancelling their travel documents, visas and residence permits in conformity with that resolution;

23. *Calls upon* States that have issued passports to officials of the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola and adult members of their families designated by the Committee pursuant to resolution 1127 (1997) to cancel those passports in conformity with paragraph 4 (*b*) of that resolution and to report to the Committee on the status of their efforts in this regard;

24. *Requests* the Committee, in consultation with the Government of Angola, to update the list of officials of the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola and adult members of their immediate families who are subject to travel restrictions and to expand the information contained in that list, including date and place of birth and any known addresses, and further requests the Committee to consult relevant States, including the Government of Angola, regarding the possible expansion of that list, drawing on the information set out in paragraphs 140 to 154 of the report of the Panel of Experts;

G

With regard to additional steps,

25. *Invites* the Southern African Development Community to consider the introduction of measures to strengthen air traffic control systems in the subregion for the purpose of detecting illegal flight activities across national borders, and further invites the Community to liaise with the International Civil Aviation Organization to consider the establishment of an air traffic regime for the control of regional air space;

26. *Urges* all States to make available to the Committee any information on the violation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998);

27. *Also urges* all States, including those geographically close to Angola, to take immediate steps to enforce, strengthen or enact legislation making it a criminal offence under domestic law for their nationals or other individuals operating on their territory to violate the measures imposed by the Council against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, where they have not already done so, and to inform the Committee of the adoption of such measures, and invites States to report the results of all related investigations or prosecutions to the Committee;

28. *Encourages* States to inform the relevant professional associations and certification bodies of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), to seek action by those bodies where those measures are violated, and to consult with such bodies with a view to improving the implementation of those measures;

29. *Invites* the Secretary-General to strengthen collaboration between the United Nations and regional and international organizations, including Interpol, that may be involved in monitoring or enforcing the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998);

30. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to develop an information package and media campaign designed to educate the public at large on the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998);

31. *Welcomes* the appeal by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its seventieth ordinary session, held in Algiers from 8 to 10 July 1999, to all States members of the Organization of African Unity to work strenuously for the implementation of all Security Council resolutions, especially those relating to measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola,[77] undertakes to convey the report of the Panel of Experts to the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to transmit the report to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity;

32. *Underlines* the important role played by the Southern African Development Community in the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) and its determination to strengthen the implementation of the measures against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, invites the Community to make known to the Committee what assistance the Community requires in implementing the present and previous relevant resolutions, expresses its intention to initiate a dialogue with the Community with regard to the implementation of activities contained in the present resolution, strongly urges States and international organizations to consider the provision of financial and technical assistance to the Community in this regard, recalls the Final Communiqué of the Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community adopted at Grand Baie, Mauritius, on 14 September 1998,[78] relating to the application of measures imposed against the União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola, undertakes to convey the report of the Panel of Experts to the Chairman of the Southern African Development Community, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to transmit the report to the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community;

33. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4129th meeting.

Decisions

At its 4178th meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Japan, Lesotho, Mozambique and Norway to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/678)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari, Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser on Africa, Department of Political Affairs.

On 2 August 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[79]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 31 July 2000 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Mussagy Jeichande, of Mozambique, as your Representative and

[77] See A/54/424, annex I.

[78] See S/1998/915, annex I.

[79] S/2000/761.

Head of the United Nations Office in Angola[80] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter."

On 13 October 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[81]

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have considered your report dated 10 October 2000 on the United Nations Office in Angola.[82]

"They concur with the recommendation contained in paragraph 46 of that report on the extension of the mandate of the Office until 15 April 2001."

THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1993.]

Decisions

At its 4091st meeting, on 19 January 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Nelson Mandela, Facilitator of the Burundi peace process.

Resolution 1286 (2000) of 19 January 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Burundi,

Expressing concern at the dire economic, humanitarian and social conditions in Burundi,

Expressing deep concern at the ongoing violence and insecurity in Burundi marked by increased attacks by armed groups on the civilian population in and around the capital,

Noting with concern the implications of the situation in Burundi for the region as well as the consequences for Burundi of continued regional instability,

Recognizing the important role of the States of the region, in particular the United Republic of Tanzania, which is host to hundreds of thousands of Burundian refugees and home to the Julius Nyerere Foundation, which has provided outstanding support to the talks,

Noting that the United Nations agencies and regional and non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with host Governments, are making use of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,[83] inter alia, in Africa,

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[80] S/2000/760.

[81] S/2000/987.

[82] S/2000/977.

[83] See E/CN.4/1998/53 and Add.1 and 2.

Welcoming the human rights programme undertaken by the United Nations and the cooperation afforded to it by the Government of Burundi and political parties in Burundi,

Reaffirming that the renewed Arusha peace process represents the most viable basis for a resolution of the conflict, together with the continued efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi,

1. *Warmly endorses and strongly supports* the designation by the Eighth Arusha Regional Summit, on 1 December 1999, of Nelson Mandela, former President of the Republic of South Africa, as the new Facilitator of the Arusha peace process, successor to the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, expresses its strongest support for his efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in Burundi, and welcomes the successful meeting in Arusha, on 16 January 2000, launching his initiative;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the renewed Arusha peace process, endorses the call at the Eighth Arusha Regional Summit for all parties to the conflict in Burundi to extend maximum cooperation to the new Facilitator of the peace process, and calls for increased efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi;

3. *Endorses* efforts by the Secretary-General to enhance the role of the United Nations in Burundi, in particular the continued work of his Special Representative for the Great Lakes region;

4. *Commends* those Burundian parties, including the Government, that have demonstrated their commitment to continue negotiations, and calls upon all parties that remain outside the Arusha peace process to cease hostilities and to participate fully in that process;

5. *Expresses appreciation* for international donor support, and appeals for increased assistance for the Arusha peace process;

6. *Condemns* continuing violence perpetrated by all parties, in particular by those non-State actors that refuse to participate in the Arusha peace process, and strongly urges all parties to end the ongoing armed conflict and to resolve their differences peacefully;

7. *Condemns also* attacks against civilians in Burundi, and calls for an immediate end to these criminal acts;

8. *Strongly condemns* the murder of United Nations Children's Fund and World Food Programme personnel and Burundian civilians in Rutana province, in October 1999, and urges that the perpetrators be effectively brought to justice;

9. *Calls* for all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Burundi, and to guarantee fully the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel;

10. *Calls also* for the immediate, full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian workers and human rights observers to all regroupment camps, and calls further for internees to have access to their livelihoods outside these camps;

11. *Encourages* further progress between the United Nations and the Government of Burundi and political parties in Burundi in establishing appropriate security guarantees for United Nations humanitarian agencies to resume field operations;

12. *Calls upon* neighbouring States, where appropriate, to take measures to halt cross-border insurgent activity and the illicit flow of arms and ammunition, and to ensure the neutrality, security and civilian character of refugee camps;

13. *Calls* for donors to provide humanitarian and human rights assistance to Burundi and to resume substantial economic and development assistance with due regard to security conditions;

14. *Urges* the international community to examine the economic development needs of Burundi, with a view to establishing stable long-term conditions for the well-being of the Burundian people and the return of refugees;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4091st meeting.

Decisions

On 11 May 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[84]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 May 2000 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Jean Arnault as your Representative and Head of the United Nations Office in Burundi[85] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

On 5 July 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[86]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 30 June 2000 concerning your decision to extend the appointment of Mr. Ayité Jean Claude Kpakpo, of Benin, as Senior United Nations Adviser to the Facilitator of the Burundi peace process until 31 October 2001[87] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter."

At its 4201st meeting, on 29 September 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Nelson Mandela, Facilitator of the Burundi peace process.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[88]

> "The Security Council expresses its warm appreciation to former President Nelson Mandela, in his capacity as Facilitator of the Burundi peace process in Arusha, for his briefing to the Council on 29 September 2000. It commends him for his tireless efforts in the cause of peace in Burundi, and encourages him to continue his efforts.
>
> "The Council welcomes the signature, on 28 August 2000, of the Arusha Peace Accord, as well as the signatures added to that Accord at a regional summit, held on 20 September 2000, in Nairobi. It commends those Burundian parties, including the Government of Burundi, that have demonstrated their commitment to continued negotiations.
>
> "The Council stresses that the key to achieving a lasting peace agreement in Burundi lies with the Burundian parties. It is convinced that compromise is the only means to reach such an agreement, and to this end urges all parties to work towards resolving any remaining differences over the Peace Accord, and to proceed to its implementation.

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[84] S/2000/424.

[85] S/2000/423.

[86] S/2000/651.

[87] S/2000/650.

[88] S/PRST/2000/29.

"The Council reiterates its call, in resolution 1286 (2000) of 19 January 2000, on all parties that remain outside the peace process to cease hostilities and to participate fully in that process. In this regard, it supports the call of the Facilitator to the rebel groups to clarify their positions by 20 October 2000.

"The Council is encouraged by the engagement of regional States. It urges them to continue their efforts and, especially, to use their influence to draw the armed groups firmly into the peace process.

"The Council condemns all attacks on civilian populations. It remains deeply concerned at the continuing level of violence in Burundi, in particular at acts perpetrated by rebel groups, despite the call made to them to hold direct negotiations with the Burundian Government to secure a lasting ceasefire agreement.

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the dire economic, humanitarian and social conditions in Burundi, and calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with non-governmental organizations and international organizations involved in the implementation of the Peace Accord. It urges all concerned to ensure that former camp inhabitants are protected, respected and enabled to return voluntarily and in safety and dignity to their homes.

"The Council notes the holding of a meeting of donor countries in Brussels on 15 September 2000. It welcomes the call made at that meeting for progressive resumption of assistance to Burundi, including development aid, to alleviate its urgent humanitarian and economic problems as it makes progress in its internal peace negotiations. In this regard, it also welcomes the plan to hold a donor conference in Paris in due course.

"The Council stands ready to consider practical ways in which it can best support the peace process. To this end, the Council requests the Secretary-General urgently to report to it on specific actions that the United Nations can undertake for the consolidation of peace and economic recovery in Burundi.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 4202nd meeting, held in private on 29 September 2000, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4202nd meeting, held in private on 29 September 2000, the Security Council considered the situation in Burundi. It heard a briefing, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, by Mr. Nelson Mandela, Facilitator of the Burundi peace process.

"The Council had a useful exchange of views with Mr. Mandela on the Burundi peace process and issues relating to the implementation of the peace agreement.

"The members of the Council thanked Mr. Mandela for coming to New York to brief them, and commended his efforts on behalf of peace in Burundi."

On 15 November 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[89]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 November 2000 concerning the United Nations Office in Burundi[90] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with your recommendation that the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi be extended until 31 December 2001."

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[89] S/2000/1097.

[90] S/2000/1096.

On 15 November 2000 also, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[91]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 November 2000 concerning your decision to extend the appointment of Mr. Ayité J. C. Kpakpo, Senior Adviser to the Facilitator of the Burundi Peace Process, until 31 January 2001[92] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter."

THE SITUATION CONCERNING THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1997, 1998 and 1999.]

Decisions

At its 4092nd meeting, on 24 January 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Colombia, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Israel, Japan, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Norway, Portugal, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Sir Ketumile Masire, Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue.

Upon resumption of the meeting, on 26 January 2000, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ridha Bouabid, Permanent Observer of the International Organization of la Francophonie to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[93]

> "The Security Council expresses its appreciation to the heads of State of Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Burundi, Canada, Namibia, South Africa and the United States of America, the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, the Minister Delegate for Cooperation and Francophonie of France, the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Minister of the Armed Forces of Mali, who participated in its meeting of 24 January 2000 on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council also expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the representative of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, and the Facilitator of the Inter-

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[91] S/2000/1099.

[92] S/2000/1098.

[93] S/PRST/2000/2.

Congolese Dialogue nominated by the Organization of African Unity. Their presence and their statements attest to their renewed commitment to the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999[94] and to the search for a durable peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region. Their presence in New York also reinforces the progress made at the summit of the Southern African Development Community, held in Maputo on 16 January 2000, and the meeting of the Political Committee for the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, held in Harare on 18 January 2000. The Council expects that this progress will continue at the next Political Committee meeting and summit of the signatories to the Agreement.

"The Council urges all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to build on the momentum of those meetings in order to create and sustain the climate necessary for the full implementation of the Agreement. It underlines the importance of a revised implementation calendar for the full and effective implementation of the tasks set forth in the Agreement.

"The Council reaffirms the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including over its natural resources, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. In this regard, it reiterates its call for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement. The Council reaffirms its support for the Agreement, and also reaffirms its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999 and 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999.

"The Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2000.[95] The Council expresses its determination to support the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement. Accordingly, it has now begun consideration of a draft resolution authorizing the expansion of the present mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo along the lines recommended by the Secretary-General in that report. It expresses its intention to act promptly on this basis. It expresses its intention also to consider at the appropriate time preparations for an additional phase of United Nations deployment and further action. It welcomes the statements by the heads of State and delegation in support of the proposals of the Secretary-General. The Council welcomes the arrival of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, expresses its support for his efforts, and urges all parties to provide him with the assistance and cooperation he will require to carry out his functions.

"The Council supports the establishment of a coordinated Mission and Joint Military Commission structure with co-located headquarters and joint support arrangements. The Council believes this is a vital step in enhancing the ability of the United Nations to support the Ceasefire Agreement. In this regard, the Council urges Member States and donor organizations to continue to provide assistance to the Commission.

"The Council underlines the absolute necessity of security and access for United Nations personnel deployed in support of the Lusaka process, and stresses that such a climate of cooperation is an essential prerequisite for the successful implementation of the mandate of the Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Council calls upon all signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement to provide assurances of safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, and, in this regard, attaches importance to the statement by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the security of the Mission and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

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[94] S/1999/815, annex.

[95] S/2000/30.

"The Council stresses the importance of the national dialogue as called for in the Ceasefire Agreement, and affirms that it must be an open, inclusive and democratic process conducted independently by the Congolese people under the established facilitation. It affirms that the national dialogue is the best means for all Congolese parties to address the political future of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The Council strongly supports the designation of the former President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, as the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue as provided for by the Ceasefire Agreement, and calls upon Member States to provide full financial and other support for his efforts and the process as a whole. The Council welcomes the declared readiness of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to begin the national dialogue, and to guarantee the security of all participants.

"The Council stresses the need for the continued operation by the United Nations and other agencies of humanitarian relief operations and the promotion and monitoring of human rights, under acceptable conditions of security, freedom of movement and access to affected areas. The Council expresses its serious concern at the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as the shortfall in responses to the United Nations consolidated humanitarian appeal. It therefore urges Member States and donor organizations to make available the necessary funds to carry out urgent humanitarian operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The Council expresses its concern that the presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of non-signatory armed groups that have yet to be demobilized constitutes a threat to the Lusaka process. The Council recognizes that disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration are among the fundamental objectives of the Ceasefire Agreement. The Council underlines the fact that a credible plan for disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration must be based on an agreed and comprehensive set of principles.

"The Council expresses deep concern at the illicit flow of arms into the region, and calls upon all concerned to halt such flows.

"The Council values the continuing leadership of the peace process by the President of Zambia and the vital contribution of the Southern African Development Community through its Chairman, the President of Mozambique. It expresses its appreciation to the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, President of Algeria, and to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for the vital role of that organization in the Lusaka process. It urges them to continue their essential efforts in close cooperation with the Council and the Secretary-General."

At its 4104th meeting, on 24 February 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2000/30)".

Resolution 1291 (2000)
of 24 February 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999, 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, and other relevant

resolutions, and the statements by its President of 13 July,[96] 31 August[97] and 11 December 1998,[98] 24 June 1999[99] and 26 January 2000,[93]

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, and the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Reaffirming further the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, and noting with concern reports of the illegal exploitation of the assets of that country and the potential consequences of these actions on security conditions and the continuation of hostilities,

Expressing its strong support for the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999,[94] which represents the most viable basis for the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Reiterating its call for the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement,

Noting the commitment of all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to locate, identify, disarm and assemble all members of all armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement and the commitment of all countries of origin of those armed groups to take the steps necessary for their repatriation, and noting also that these tasks must be conducted by the parties in accordance with the Agreement,

Endorsing the selection by the Congolese parties, with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity, of the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement, and calling upon all Member States to provide political, financial, and material support to the facilitation,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2000,[95]

Stressing its commitment to work with the parties to implement fully the Ceasefire Agreement, while underlining the fact that its successful implementation rests first and foremost upon the will of all parties to the Agreement,

Stressing also the importance of the re-establishment of state administration throughout the national territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as called for in the Ceasefire Agreement,

Stressing further the importance of the Joint Military Commission, and urging all States to continue to provide it with assistance,

Emphasizing that phase II of the deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo should be based on the following considerations:

(*a*) That the parties respect and uphold the Ceasefire Agreement and the relevant Council resolutions,

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[96] S/PRST/1998/20.

[97] S/PRST/1998/26.

[98] S/PRST/1998/36.

[99] S/PRST/1999/17.

(*b*) That a valid plan is developed for the disengagement of the forces of the parties and their redeployment to positions approved by the Joint Military Commission,

(*c*) That the parties provide firm and credible assurances, prior to the deployment of the forces of the Mission, for the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and related personnel,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994[100] and the statement by the President of the Security Council of 10 February 2000,[101]

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Expressing its serious concern at the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and encouraging donors to respond to the United Nations consolidated humanitarian appeal,

Stressing the importance to the effectiveness of such humanitarian assistance and other international operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of favourable conditions for local procurement and recruitment by international organizations and agencies,

Expressing its deep concern at all violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular those alleged violations referred to in the report of the Secretary-General,

Expressing its deep concern also at the limited access of humanitarian workers to refugees and internally displaced persons in some areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stressing the need for the continued operation by the United Nations and other agencies of relief operations as well as the promotion and monitoring of human rights, under acceptable conditions of security, freedom of movement and access to affected areas,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Calls upon* all parties to fulfil their obligations under the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka;[94]

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and his overall authority over United Nations activities in that country, and calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with him;

3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 31 August 2000;

4. *Authorizes* the expansion of the Mission to consist of up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, or more, provided that the Secretary-General determines that there is a need and that it can be accommodated within the overall size and structure of the force, and appropriate civilian support staff in the areas of, inter alia, human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, child protection, political affairs, medical support and administrative support, and requests the Secretary-General to recommend immediately any additional force requirements that might become necessary to enhance force protection;

5. *Decides* that the phased deployment of personnel referred to in paragraph 4 above will be carried out as and if the Secretary-General determines that Mission personnel will be able to deploy to their assigned locations and carry out their functions as described in paragraph 7 below,

[100] General Assembly resolution 49/59, annex.

[101] S/PRST/2000/4.

in conditions of adequate security and with the cooperation of the parties, and that he has received firm and credible assurances from the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to that effect, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed in this regard;

6. *Decides also* that the Mission will establish, under the overall authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, a joint structure with the Joint Military Commission that will ensure close coordination during the period of deployment of the Mission, with co-located headquarters and joint support and administrative structures;

7. *Decides further* that the Mission, in cooperation with the Joint Military Commission, shall have the following mandate:

(*a*) To monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire;

(*b*) To establish and maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of the military forces of all the parties;

(*c*) To develop, within forty-five days of adoption of the present resolution, an action plan for the overall implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement by all concerned, with particular emphasis on the following key objectives: the collection and verification of military information on the forces of the parties, the maintenance of the cessation of hostilities and the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces, the comprehensive disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration of all members of all armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Agreement and the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces;

(*d*) To work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war, military captives and remains, in cooperation with international humanitarian agencies;

(*e*) To supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the forces of the parties;

(*f*) Within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement on the supply of ammunition, weaponry and other war-related materiel to the field, including to all armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A;

(*g*) To facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including women, children and demobilized child soldiers, as the Mission deems within its capabilities and under acceptable security conditions, in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, related organizations and non-governmental organizations;

(*h*) To cooperate closely with the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, provide support and technical assistance to him, and coordinate the activities of other United Nations agencies to this effect;

(*i*) To deploy mine action experts to assess the scope of the mine and unexploded ordnance problems, coordinate the initiation of mine action activities, develop a mine action plan, and carry out emergency mine action activities as required in support of its mandate;

8. *Decides*, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the Mission may take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its infantry battalions and as it deems within its capabilities, to protect United Nations and co-located Joint Military Commission personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence;

9. *Calls upon* the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to support actively the deployment of the Mission to the areas of operations deemed necessary by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including through the provision of assurances of security and freedom of movement as well as the active participation of liaison personnel;

10. *Requests* the Governments of the States in the region to conclude, as necessary, status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General within thirty days of adoption of the present resolution, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990[102] should apply provisionally;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of concrete and observed military and political progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and relevant Council resolutions, to continue to plan for any additional United Nations deployments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to make recommendations for further action by the Council;

12. *Calls upon* all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement for United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;

13. *Also calls upon* all parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross to enable it to carry out its mandates as well as the tasks entrusted to it under the Ceasefire Agreement;

14. *Condemns* all massacres carried out in and around the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges that an international investigation into all such events be carried out with a view to bringing to justice those responsible;

15. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to protect human rights and respect international humanitarian law and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948,[103] and calls upon all parties to refrain from or cease any support to, or association with, those suspected of involvement in the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, and to bring to justice those responsible and facilitate measures in accordance with international law to ensure accountability for violations of international humanitarian law;

16. *Expresses its deep concern* at the illicit flow of arms into the region, calls upon all concerned to halt such flows, and expresses its intention to consider this issue further;

17. *Expresses its serious concern* at reports of illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in violation of the sovereignty of that country, calls for an end to such activities, expresses its intention to consider the matter further, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within ninety days on ways to achieve this goal;

18. *Reaffirms* the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, with the participation of all the Governments of the region and all others concerned;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a report every sixty days to the Council on progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and the present resolution;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4104th meeting.

Decisions

On 2 March 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[104]

[102] A/45/594, annex.

[103] General Assembly resolution 260 A (III), annex.

[104] S/2000/173.

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 28 February 2000 concerning your intention to appoint Major General Mountaga Diallo, of Senegal, as Force Commander of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[105] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

On 24 April 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[106]

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The members of the Council have agreed upon the terms of reference of the Security Council mission (see annex).

"Following consultations with the members of the Council, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:

United States of America (Ambassador Richard Holbrooke - Head of Mission)

France (Ambassador Jean-David Levitte)

Mali (Ambassador Moctar Ouane)

Namibia (Ambassador Martin Andjaba)

Netherlands (Ambassador A. Peter van Walsum)

Tunisia (Ambassador Saïd Ben Mustapha)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock)

"It is the intention of the mission to depart from New York on 2 May 2000 with a planned return from Lusaka on 8 May 2000. To that end, I would be most grateful if appropriate officials could be advised in order to make the necessary arrangements for the mission.

"Annex

"Terms of reference for the Security Council mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region

"1. The Security Council encourages the efforts of the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999[94] to fulfil their commitments and underlines the dedication of the Council to the full implementation of the Agreement and relevant Council resolutions regarding the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"2. The Council considers that the full deployment of phase II of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in adequate conditions of security, access and cooperation, as authorized under Council resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, is a critical element of the support of the international community for the peace process.

"3. Concerned by developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement, the Security Council mission is visiting the region to facilitate the agreement of the parties on concrete ways to ensure the rapid and full implementation of the Agreement and of resolution 1291 (2000).

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[105] S/2000/172.

[106] S/2000/344.

"4. The mission will focus on the conditions necessary for the full deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo including, inter alia, the need for strict adherence to the ceasefire, including cessation of the seizure of new territory and the re-supply of arms to the field, an adequate status-of-forces agreement, reliable guarantees of security and freedom of movement for United Nations personnel, the relocation of the Joint Military Commission to Kinshasa and its establishment as a permanently sitting body, the development of the working relationship of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Joint Military Commission, and concrete progress by all sides on the disengagement of forces, as agreed upon by the parties on 8 April 2000.

"5. The mission will also emphasize the need to strengthen the role of the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue and his ability to organize and facilitate the dialogue; the need to harmonize the implementation timetable of the Ceasefire Agreement with the deployment schedule of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the requirement to facilitate humanitarian assistance and the need for early progress on a plan for the disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration of armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"6. The mission will report back to the Council, at which time it will make recommendations for further action by the Council, if appropriate. The report of the mission will focus on progress made on all aspects of the Ceasefire Agreement and the implementation of relevant Council resolutions regarding the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"7. The mission intends to meet representatives of all signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement. It will ask Mr. Frederick J. T. Chiluba, President of Zambia, to convene a meeting of the heads of State signatories to the Agreement."

At its 4132nd meeting, held in private on 25 April 2000, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4132nd meeting, held in private on 25 April 2000, the Security Council considered the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was invited, at his request, to participate in the discussion, in accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

"The Council heard a briefing, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, by Sir Ketumile Masire, Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue.

"The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing.

"The representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement.

"Sir Ketumile Masire responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council."

On 28 April 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[107]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 18 April 2000 concerning the possibility of creating, in reference to paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, a panel of experts to undertake a preliminary investigation into reports of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms

[107] S/2000/362.

of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, inter alia, in violation of the sovereignty of that country,[108] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. Members of the Council note the letter dated 26 April 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to me on this issue.[109] Members of the Council are giving full and active consideration to the creation of such an expert group and intend to take a decision on this matter expeditiously, taking into account, inter alia, the conclusions of its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo."

At its 4135th meeting, on 5 May 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[110]

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at renewed fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo, which began on 5 May 2000. The Council endorses the statement made by its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on 5 May 2000, in Kinshasa, calling for an immediate halt to the fighting.

"The Council condemns unreservedly the outbreak of military hostilities in Kisangani. This renewed fighting is, once more, threatening the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999.[64] The Council is also concerned at reports of the killing of innocent Congolese civilians.

"The Council demands that these latest hostilities cease immediately, and that those involved in the fighting at Kisangani reaffirm their commitment to the Lusaka process and comply with all relevant Council resolutions. The Council reaffirms its commitment to the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The Council considers that this violent action directly violates the Ceasefire Agreement, the Kampala Disengagement Plan of 8 April 2000, the ceasefire of 14 April 2000, the subsequent written instructions to field commanders to abide by the ceasefire; and relevant Council resolutions.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter".

At its 4143rd meeting, on 17 May 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

"Security Council mission visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 4–8 May 2000 (S/2000/416)".

At its 4151st meeting, on 2 June 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[111]

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[108] S/2000/334.

[109] S/2000/350.

[110] S/PRST/2000/15.

[111] S/PRST/2000/20.

"The Security Council recalls the letter dated 18 April 2000 from the Secretary-General[108] and the letter dated 28 April 2000 from the President of the Council[107] The Council also recalls the letters dated 26 April 2000[109] and 1 June 2000[112] from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council.

"The Council welcomes the recommendation made by its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, contained in paragraph 77 of its report of 11 May 2000,[113] to proceed with the early establishment of an expert panel on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to establish this panel, for a period of six months, with the following mandate:

"– To follow up on reports and collect information on all activities of illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including those in violation of the sovereignty of that country;

"– To research and analyse the links between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the continuation of the conflict;

"– To revert to the Council with recommendations.

"The Council stresses that in order to implement its mandate, the expert panel, which will be based at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, may receive logistical support from the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and make visits to various countries of the region, making contact during its visits with diplomatic missions in the capitals concerned, and, if necessary, to other relevant countries.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to appoint the members of the panel, in consultation with the Council, on the basis of the professional expertise and impartiality of the candidates, and their knowledge of the subregion. The Council stresses that the Chairman of the panel should be an eminent personality with the necessary experience, and decides that the panel will consist of five members, including its Chairman. The Council underlines the fact that the panel might call upon the technical expertise of the Secretariat and of the United Nations funds, and programmes and the specialized agencies, as required. Voluntary contributions to support the panel would be welcomed.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to report to it on the steps taken to establish the expert panel. The Council requests also that the expert panel, once established, submit to the Council, through the Secretary-General, a preliminary report with initial findings after three months and a final report, with recommendations, at the end of its mandate."

At its 4156th meeting, on 15 June 2000, the Council decided to invite the Special Envoy of the President of Algeria, the Vice-Minister for External Relations of Angola, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Rwanda, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and for Regional Cooperation of Uganda and Chairman of the Political Committee, the Minister for Presidential Affairs of Zambia and the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

[112] S/2000/515.

[113] S/2000/416.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Dominique Kanku, head of External Relations of the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo, Mr. Claver Pashi, head of the delegation of the Congolese Rally for Democracy-Movement for the Liberation of the Congo, and Mr. Kamel Morjane, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.[114]

At its 4157th meeting, held in private on 15 June 2000, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4157th meeting, held in private on 15 June 2000 at 3 p.m., the Security Council considered the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The President extended invitations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rules 37 and 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, as appropriate, to the members of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement,[94] as well as the representative of Zambia, the representative of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The members of the Council and the members of the Political Committee had a frank and constructive discussion."

At its 4158th meeting, held in private on 16 June 2000, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4158th meeting, held in private on 16 June 2000 at 5.30 p.m., the Security Council continued its consideration of the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The President extended invitations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rules 37 and 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, as appropriate, to the members of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement,[94] as well as the representative of Zambia, the representative of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The members of the Council and the members of the Political Committee continued their frank and constructive discussion."

At its 4159th meeting, on 16 June 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

In accordance with the decisions taken at the 4156th and 4157th meetings, the President extended invitations under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rules 37 and 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, as appropriate, to the members of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement,[94] as well as the representative of Zambia, the representative of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

[114] Mr. Bizima Karaha, head of the delegation of the Congolese Rally for Democracy-Goma, could not be present at the 4156th meeting for technical reasons but was invited to and was present at the 4157th meeting.

Resolution 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999, 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, and the statements by its President of 13 July,[96] 31 August,[97] 11 December 1998,[98] 24 June 1999,[99] 26 January,[93] 5 May[110] and 2 June 2000,[111]

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming also the obligation of all States to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming further the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Reaffirming the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, and noting with concern reports of the illegal exploitation of the assets of that country and the potential consequences of these actions on security conditions and the continuation of hostilities,

Calling, in this regard, upon all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and others concerned to cooperate fully with the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its investigation and visits in the region,

Expressing its deep concern at the continuation of hostilities in the country,

Expressing in particular its outrage at renewed fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo, which began on 5 June 2000, and at the failure of Uganda and Rwanda to comply with their commitment to cease hostilities and withdraw from Kisangani, made in their joint statements of 8 and 15 May 2000,[115] and deploring the loss of civilian lives, the threat to the civilian population and the damage to property inflicted by the forces of Uganda and Rwanda on the Congolese population,

Recalling its strong support for the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999,[94] and insisting that all parties honour their obligations under that Agreement,

Deploring the delays in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and the Kampala Disengagement Plan of 8 April 2000, and stressing the need for new momentum to ensure progress in the peace process,

Expressing its deep concern at the lack of cooperation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue designated with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity, including the fact that the delegates were prevented from attending the preparatory meeting held in Cotonou on 6 June 2000,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 12 June 2000,[116]

[115] S/2000/445, annex.

[116] S/2000/566 and Corr.1.

Recalling the responsibility of all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country,

Welcoming the participation in its meetings, held on 15 and 16 June 2000,[11] of the members of the Political Committee for the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement,

Expressing its serious concern at the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo resulting mainly from the conflict, and stressing the need for substantial humanitarian assistance to the Congolese population,

Expressing its alarm at the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict for the security of the civilian population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and its deep concern at all violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular in the eastern part of the country, especially in North Kivu and South Kivu, and Kisangani,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. *Calls upon* all parties to cease hostilities throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to fulfil their obligations under the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka[34] and the relevant provisions of the Kampala Disengagement Plan;

2. *Reiterates its unreserved condemnation* of the fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and demands that these forces and those allied to them desist from further fighting;

3. *Demands* that Ugandan and Rwandan forces as well as forces of the Congolese armed opposition and other armed groups immediately and completely withdraw from Kisangani, and calls upon all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs;

4. *Demands also*:

(*a*) That Uganda and Rwanda, which have violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, withdraw all their forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo without further delay, in conformity with the timetable of the Ceasefire Agreement and the Kampala Disengagement Plan;

(*b*) That each phase of withdrawal completed by Ugandan and Rwandan forces be reciprocated by the other parties, in conformity with the same timetable;

(*c*) That all other foreign military presence and activity, direct and indirect, in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo be brought to an end, in conformity with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement;

5. *Demands*, in this context, that all parties abstain from any offensive action during the process of disengagement and of withdrawal of foreign forces;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the arrangements for the deployment of the personnel of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as authorized and in conditions defined by resolution 1291 (2000), to monitor the cessation of hostilities, disengagement of forces and withdrawal of foreign forces as

[11] 4157th to 4159th meetings.

described in paragraphs 1 to 5 above and to assist in the planning of these tasks, and also requests the Secretary-General to recommend any adjustment that may become necessary in this regard;

7. *Calls upon* all parties, in complying with paragraphs 1 to 5 above, to cooperate with the efforts of the Mission to monitor the cessation of hostilities, disengagement of forces and withdrawal of foreign forces;

8. *Demands* that the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement cooperate with the deployment of the Mission to the areas of operation deemed necessary by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including by lifting restrictions on the freedom of movement of Mission personnel and by ensuring their security;

9. *Calls upon* all the Congolese parties to engage fully in the national dialogue process as provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement, and calls in particular on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reaffirm its full commitment to the dialogue, to honour its obligations in this respect and to cooperate with the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue designated with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity and to allow for the full participation of political opposition and civil society groups in the dialogue;

10. *Demands* that all parties cease all forms of assistance to and cooperation with the armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement;

11. *Welcomes* efforts made by the parties to engage in a dialogue on the question of the disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration of members of all armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement, and urges the parties, in particular the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Government of Rwanda, to continue these efforts in full cooperation;

12. *Demands* that all parties comply in particular with the provisions of chapter 12 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement relating to the normalization of the security situation along the borders between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its neighbours;

13. *Condemns* all massacres and other atrocities carried out in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges that an international investigation into all such events be carried out with a view to bringing to justice those responsible;

14. *Expresses the view* that the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda should make reparations for the loss of life and the property damage they have inflicted on the civilian population in Kisangani, and requests the Secretary-General to submit an assessment of the damage as a basis for such reparations;

15. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to protect human rights and respect international humanitarian law;

16. *Also calls upon* all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;

17. *Further calls upon* all parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross to enable it to carry out its mandate as well as the tasks entrusted to it under the Ceasefire Agreement;

18. *Reaffirms* the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, with the participation of all the Governments of the region and all others concerned;

19. *Expresses its readiness* to consider possible measures that could be imposed in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations in case of failure by the parties to comply fully with the present resolution;

20. *Decides* to *remain* actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4159th meeting.

Decisions

At its 4183rd meeting, held in private on 3 August 2000, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4183rd meeting, held in private on 3 August 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo'.

"Mr. Léonard She Okitundu, Minister for Human Rights and Special Envoy of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, was invited, at his request, to participate in the discussion in accordance with rule 37 of its provisional rules of procedure.

"The Council heard a briefing, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, by Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

"The members of the Council and the Minister for Human Rights and Special Envoy of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo had a constructive discussion.

"Mr. Annabi responded to comments."

On 14 August 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[118]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 31 July 2000 concerning the composition of the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo[119] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention and the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 4189th meeting, on 23 August 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

"Letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/799)".

Resolution 1316 (2000)
of 23 August 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999, 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000 and 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000, and all other resolutions and statements by its President on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Taking note of the letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,[120]

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

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[118] S/2000/797.

[119] S/2000/796.

[120] S/2000/799.

Reaffirming its commitment to assisting in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999,[94] and noting the results of the summit of the Southern African Development Community, held on 6 and 7 August 2000, and the second summit of Parties to the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held on 14 August 2000,

Noting with concern that the lack of adequate conditions of access, security and cooperation has restricted the ability of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to deploy up to its authorized strength,

Reaffirming its will to work with the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement and other interested parties, including potential troop contributors, in order to create the conditions necessary for deployment as authorized under resolution 1291 (2000),

Expressing its appreciation to all States that have declared their willingness to provide the military units required for the deployment of phase II of the Mission,

Calling upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other parties to lift all obstacles to the full deployment and operation of the Mission,

Recalling the responsibility of all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country,

Commending the outstanding work of Mission personnel in challenging conditions, and noting the strong leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 15 October 2000;

2. *Emphasizes* that this technical extension of the mandate of the Mission is designed to allow time for further diplomatic activities in support of the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka[94] and for reflection by the Council on the future mandate of the Mission and possible adjustments thereto;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council, by 21 September 2000, on progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and relevant Council resolutions and to make recommendations for further action by the Council;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4189th meeting.

Decisions

At the 4194th meeting of the Security Council, held at the level of heads of State and Government on 7 September 2000, in connection with the consideration by the Council of the item entitled "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa", the heads of State and Government agreed that a statement on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which had been discussed and agreed upon by the Permanent Representatives of the States members of the Council in prior consultations, should be issued as a presidential statement.[121]

At its 4207th meeting, on 13 October 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

[121] The statement, which was issued as a Security Council document under the symbol S/PRST/2000/28, has been reproduced on page 171 of the current volume.

"The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

"Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2000/888)".

Resolution 1323 (2000) of 13 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000 and 1316 (2000) of 23 August 2000, the statement adopted at its meeting of 7 September 2000, held at the level of heads of State and Government[121] and all previous resolutions and statements by its President relating to the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States of the region,

Deploring the continuation of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the lack of cooperation with the United Nations, and the lack of progress on the national dialogue,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 September 2000[122] and the recommendations therein, as well as the observations contained in paragraphs 82 and 85,

Reaffirming its readiness to assist in the peace process, in particular through the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with resolution 1291 (2000),

Expressing its deep concern at the dire consequences of the conflict for the humanitarian and human rights situations, as well as at reports of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 15 December 2000;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4207th meeting.

Decisions

At its 4237th meeting, on 28 November 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Carolyn McAskie, Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General and Acting Emergency Relief Coordinator, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

At its 4247th meeting, on 14 December 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

"Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2000/1156)".

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[121] S/2000/888.

Resolution 1332 (2000)
of 14 December 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999, 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000 and 1323 (2000) of 13 October 2000, and the statements by its President of 13 July,[96] 31 August,[97] and 11 December 1998,[98] 24 June 1999,[99] 26 January,[93] 5 May,[100] 2 June[111] and 7 September 2000,[121]

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Reaffirming also the obligation of all States to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming further the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, and noting with concern reports of the illegal exploitation of the assets of that country and the potential consequences of these actions on security conditions and the continuation of hostilities,

Deploring the continuation of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the numerous ceasefire violations and the lack of progress on the inter-Congolese dialogue,

Reaffirming its support for the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999,[94]

Welcoming the agreements reached at Maputo, on 27 November 2000, concerning the disengagement of forces, as well as the signing, on 6 December 2000, of the Harare Agreement, pursuant to the Kampala Disengagement Plan of 8 April 2000,

Taking note of recent statements, assurances and actions of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo supporting the deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and expressing the hope that the practical measures necessary to facilitate the full deployment of the Mission will be taken accordingly,

Recalling the responsibilities of all parties to cooperate in the full deployment of the Mission,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of Secretary-General of 6 December 2000[123] and the recommendations therein,

Recalling the responsibility of all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring the safety and security of United Nations military and civilian staff and associated personnel throughout the country,

Expressing its serious concern at the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo resulting mainly from the conflict, and stressing the need for increased humanitarian assistance to the Congolese population,

Expressing its serious concern also at the severe political, economic and humanitarian consequences of the conflict on the neighbouring countries,

Expressing its alarm at the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict for the civilian population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and its deep concern at all violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law, including atrocities against civilian populations, especially in the eastern provinces,

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[123] S/2000/1156.

Deeply concerned at the increased rate of HIV/AIDS infection, in particular amongst women and girls, as a result of the conflict,

Gravely concerned at the continued recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed forces and groups, including the cross-border recruitment and abduction of children,

Expressing serious concern at the difficulties, including those created by continued hostilities, faced by humanitarian agencies in delivering assistance to a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons,

Commending the outstanding work of Mission personnel in challenging conditions, and noting the strong leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Welcoming the diplomatic initiatives by African leaders, and stressing the need for a coordinated approach involving the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to create new momentum for further progress in the peace process,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 15 June 2001;

2. *Calls upon* all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka[94] to cease hostilities and to continue to intensify their dialogue to implement the Agreement, as well as the Kampala, Maputo and Harare agreements, and to take additional steps, within the framework of these agreements, to accelerate the peace process;

3. *Also calls upon* all parties, and in particular the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to continue to cooperate in the deployment and operations of the Mission, including through the full implementation of the provisions of the status-of-forces agreement;

4. *Endorses* the proposal made by the Secretary-General to deploy, as soon as he considers that conditions will allow it and in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 1291 (2000), additional military observers, in order to monitor and verify the implementation by the parties of the ceasefire and disengagement plans adopted in Lusaka and Maputo;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consult the Organization of African Unity and all parties concerned with regard to the possibility of organizing, in February 2001, a follow-up meeting between the signatories of the Ceasefire Agreement and the members of the Security Council;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in that connection, to submit to the Council, prior to the convening of the meeting suggested in paragraph 5 above, a review of the implementation of the current mandate of the Mission, including an assessment of the implementation by the parties of the ceasefire and disengagement plans and elements for an updated concept of operation;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit in that report proposals to the Council on ways to address the situation in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in the areas bordering Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi;

8. *Expresses its readiness* to support the Secretary-General, as soon as he considers that conditions allow it, in the deployment of infantry units in support of the military observers in Kisangani and Mbandaka in due course and, subject to the proposals submitted by him under paragraph 7 above, to other areas he may deem necessary, including possibly to Goma or Bukavu;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, in consultation with all parties concerned, detailed proposals concerning the establishment of a permanent follow-up mechanism that could address, in consultation with existing mechanisms in an integrated and coordinated manner, the issues of the full withdrawal of foreign forces, the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups, the security of the borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons in safety, the inter-Congolese dialogue and regional economic reconstruction and cooperation;

10. *Calls* for the withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan forces, and all other foreign forces, from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in compliance with resolution 1304 (2000) and the Ceasefire Agreement, and urges the forces to take urgent steps to accelerate this withdrawal;

11. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict to cooperate in moving forward the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation/resettlement and reintegration of all armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement, in particular the Forces for the Defence of Democracy of Burundi, the ex-Rwandese Armed Forces, Interahamwe, and the Allied Democratic Forces;

12. *Calls upon* all Congolese parties concerned to cooperate fully in the inter-Congolese dialogue as called for in the Ceasefire Agreement;

13. *Reiterates its call* upon all parties to the conflict, including all armed groups referred to in chapter 9.1 of annex A to the Ceasefire Agreement, to take immediate steps to prevent human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law and to ensure safe and unhindered access for humanitarian personnel providing assistance to all those in need, including the refugees and internally displaced persons;

14. *Calls upon* all armed forces and groups immediately to cease all campaigns for the recruitment, abduction, cross-border deportation and use of children, and demands immediate steps for the demobilization, disarmament, return and rehabilitation of all such children, with the assistance of relevant United Nations and other agencies and organizations;

15. *Stresses* the need to strengthen the human rights component of the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to that end, including through active cooperation and coordination with the Commission on Human Rights in a countrywide effort;

16. *Calls once again upon* all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and others concerned to cooperate fully with the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its investigation and visits in the region;

17. *Calls upon* all parties fully to implement their commitments under the Ceasefire Agreement;

18. *Expresses again its readiness* to consider possible measures that could be imposed in accordance with its responsibility and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, in case of failure by the parties to comply fully with the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4247th meeting.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1990.]

Decisions

On 27 January 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[124]

[124] S/2000/61

"In reference to your letters dated 17 and 26 January 2000,[125] I have the honour to inform you that your nomination of Mr. Hans Blix, of Sweden, as Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1284 (1999), has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They approve the appointment. Mr. Blix should take up his mandated tasks as soon as possible."

On 28 January 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[126]

"Members of the Security Council have considered your report dated 14 January 2000 submitted pursuant to paragraph 32 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999).[127] In so doing, the members of the Council also considered your proposal contained in paragraph 22 of the above-mentioned report to consolidate a number of reporting requirements into one report due on 10 March 2000. The members of the Council have endorsed your proposal."

On 14 February 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[128]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 February 2000 concerning the appointment of Mr. Yuli M. Vorontsov, of the Russian Federation, as your high-level coordinator, pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999,[129] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the appointment."

On 1 March 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[130]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 February 2000 concerning your proposed arrangements to provide for reasonable expenses related to the Hajj to be met by funds in the escrow account established by Security Council resolution 986 (1995)[131] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. The members of the Council have held consultations on the matter and have also considered your statement of implementation dated 1 March 2000.[132]

"The Council authorizes you to proceed with the necessary arrangements regarding the Hajj outlined in the statement of implementation as proposed by you."

At its 4120th meeting, on 24 March 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 28 and 30 of resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraph 5 of resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/208)".

Upon resumption of the meeting, on 24 March 2000, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund.

At its 4123rd meeting, on 31 March 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

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[125] S/2000/60.
[126] S/2000/64.
[127] S/2000/22.
[128] S/2000/113.
[129] S/2000/112.
[130] S/2000/167.
[131] S/2000/166.
[132] Ibid., annex.

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 28 and 30 of resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraph 5 of resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/208)".

Resolution 1293 (2000) of 31 March 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998, 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999, 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999, 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999, 1280 (1999) of 3 December 1999, 1281 (1999) of 10 December 1999, and 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 2000,[133] in particular his recommendation on additions to the current allocation for oil spare parts and equipment pursuant to paragraph 28 of resolution 1284 (1999),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides*, pursuant to paragraphs 28 and 29 of resolution 1284 (1999), that from the funds in the escrow account produced pursuant to resolutions 1242 (1999) and 1281 (1999) up to a total of 600 million United States dollars may be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, that follow directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998), and expresses its intention to consider favourably the renewal of this provision;

2. *Expresses its willingness* to consider expeditiously other recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 10 March 2000,[133] and the provisions of section C of resolution 1284 (1999);

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4123rd meeting.

Decisions

On 5 April 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[134]

"In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) and in the light of your report of 30 March 2000,[135] the members of the Council have reviewed the question of the termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission and its modalities of operation.

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendation that the Observation Mission be maintained. In accordance with Council resolution 689 (1991), they have decided to review the question once again by 6 October 2000."

On 13 April 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[136]

[133] S/2000/208.
[134] S/2000/286.
[135] S/2000/269.
[136] S/2000/311.

"The members of the Security Council received the organizational plan for the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission submitted through you by its Executive Chairman, Mr. Hans Blix, on 6 April 2000 in accordance with Council resolution 1284 (1999).[137]

"The members of the Council discussed and, on that basis, approved the organizational plan for the Commission as being in keeping with paragraph 6 of resolution 1284 (1999). The members of the Council look forward to consultations on its implementation."

At its 4152nd meeting, on 8 June 2000, the Council considered the item entitled

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1281 (1999) (S/2000/520)

"Letter dated 5 June 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/536)".

Resolution 1302 (2000)
of 8 June 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998, 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999, 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999, 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999, 1280 (1999) of 3 December 1999, 1281 (1999) of 10 December 1999, 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999 and 1293 (2000) of 31 March 2000,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours eastern standard time on 9 June 2000;

2. *Decides also* that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998[138] for the food/nutrition and health sectors

[137] S/2000/292 and Corr.1

[138] S/1998/90

should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to above shall be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (*b*) of resolution 986 (1995);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the present resolution, and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq in such a way as to provide the required assurances to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with the present resolution are distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized;

4. *Decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the present resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of that period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the present resolution as appropriate, provided that the reviews indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of the present resolution on its implementation, and further requests the Secretary-General to report prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (*a*) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his briefing and report any observations he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet the humanitarian needs of Iraq;

6. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), no later than 10 August 2000, the additional overseers necessary to approve petroleum and petroleum product export contracts in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) and the procedures of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990);

8. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve, after 30 days, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of basic water and sanitation supplies, decides, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of these items will not be submitted for approval of that Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996) of 27 March 1996, and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (*a*) and 8 (*b*) of resolution 986 (1995), and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken;

9. *Decides* that from the funds produced pursuant to the present resolution in the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995), up to a total of 600 million United States dollars may be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, that follow directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998) and paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999), and expresses its intention to consider favourably the renewal of this measure;

10. *Decides also* that the funds in the escrow account resulting from the suspension in accordance with paragraph 20 of resolution 1284 (1999) shall be used for the purposes set out in paragraph 8 (*a*) of resolution 986 (1995), and decides further that paragraph 20 of resolution 1284 (1999) shall remain in force and shall apply to the new 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above and shall not be subject to further renewal;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to review applications expeditiously, and encourages the Committee to make further efforts in that regard;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq to take all additional steps necessary to implement paragraph 27 of resolution 1284 (1999), and further requests the Secretary-General regularly to review and report on the implementation of these measures;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) recommendations regarding the implementation of paragraphs 1 (*a*) and 6 of resolution 986 (1995) to minimize the delay in the payment of the full amount of each purchase of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products into the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995);

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) recommendations regarding the utilization of excess funds drawn from the account created by paragraph 8 (*d*) of resolution 986 (1995), in particular for the purposes set out in paragraphs 8 (*a*) and 8 (*b*) of that resolution;

15. *Urges* all States, and in particular the Government of Iraq, to provide their full cooperation in the effective implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Appeals* to all States to continue to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of humanitarian supplies authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to take all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently needed humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi people as rapidly as possible;

17. *Stresses* the need to continue to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of the present resolution in Iraq;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General to appoint independent experts to prepare by 26 November 2000 a comprehensive report and analysis of the humanitarian situation in Iraq, including the current humanitarian needs arising from that situation and recommendations to meet those needs, within the framework of the existing resolutions;

19. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4152nd meeting.

Decisions

On 10 July 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[139]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 30 June 2000 concerning the use of funds in excess of requirements from previous phases to fund humanitarian supplies to Iraq under subsequent phases[140] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They concur with the recommendation contained in your report,[141] which was further elaborated in your letter dated 30 June 2000."

On 5 October 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[142]

[139] S/2000/663.

[140] S/2000/645.

[141] S/2000/520.

[142] S/2000/960.

"In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991), and in the light of your report of 27 September 2000,[143] the members of the Council have reviewed the question of the termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission and its modalities of operation.

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendation that the Observation Mission be maintained. In accordance with Council resolution 689 (1991), they have decided to review the question once again by 6 April 2001."

At its 4241st meeting, on 5 December 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1302 (2000) (S/2000/1132)".

Resolution 1330 (2000)
of 5 December 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998, 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999, 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999, 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999, 1280 (1999) of 3 December 1999, 1281 (1999) of 10 December 1999, 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, 1293 (2000) of 31 March 2000 and 1302 (2000) of 8 June 2000,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours eastern standard time on 6 December 2000;

2. *Decides also* that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998[138] for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to above shall be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (*b*) of resolution 986 (1995);

[143] S/2000/914.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the present resolution, and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq including, within 90 days of the adoption of the present resolution, to complete the recruitment and placement in Iraq of a sufficient number of observers, in particular the recruitment of the number of observers agreed between the Secretary-General and the Government of Iraq, in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with the present resolution are distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized, including in the housing sector and related infrastructure development;

4. *Decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the present resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the present resolution as appropriate, provided that the reports referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 below indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of the present resolution on its implementation and again at least one week prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (*a*) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet the humanitarian needs of Iraq;

6. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close consultation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

7. *Decides* that from the funds produced pursuant to the present resolution in the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995), up to a total of 600 million United States dollars may be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which follow directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998) and paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999), and expresses its intention to consider favourably the renewal of this measure;

8. *Expresses its readiness* to consider, in the light of the cooperation of the Government of Iraq in implementing all the resolutions of the Council, allowing a sum of 15 million United States dollars drawn from the escrow account to be used for the payment of the arrears in the contribution of Iraq to the budget of the United Nations, and considers that this sum should be transferred from the account created pursuant to paragraph 8 (*d*) of resolution 986 (1995);

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to transfer the excess funds drawn from the account created pursuant to paragraph 8 (*d*) of resolution 986 (1995) for the purposes set out in paragraph 8 (*a*) of resolution 986 (1995) in order to increase the funds available for humanitarian purchases, including as appropriate the purposes referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 1284 (1999);

10. *Directs* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of basic electricity and housing supplies consistent with the priority given to the most vulnerable groups in Iraq, decides, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of these items will not be submitted for approval of that Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996) of 27 March 1996, and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (*a*) and 8 (*b*) of resolution 986 (1995), requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such

notifications received and actions taken, and expresses its readiness to consider such action with regard to lists of further supplies, in particular in the transport and telecommunications sectors;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expand and update, within 30 days of the adoption of the present resolution, the lists of humanitarian items submitted in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1302 (2000), directs the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve expeditiously the expanded lists, decides that supplies of these items will not be submitted for approval of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (*a*) and 8 (*b*) of resolution 986 (1995), and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken;

12. *Decides* that the effective deduction rate of the funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be transferred to the Compensation Fund in the 180-day period shall be 25 per cent, decides further that the additional funds resulting from this decision will be deposited into the account established under paragraph 8 (*a*) of resolution 986 (1995) to be used for strictly humanitarian projects to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups in Iraq as referred to in paragraph 126 of the report of the Secretary-General of 29 November 2000,[144] requests the Secretary-General to report on the use of these funds in his reports referred to in paragraph 5 above, and expresses its intention to establish a mechanism to review, before the end of the 180-day period, the effective deduction rate of the funds deposited in the escrow account to be transferred to the Compensation Fund in future phases, taking into account the key elements of the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people;

13. *Urges* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to review applications in an expeditious manner, to decrease the level of applications on hold and to continue to improve the approval process of applications, and, in this regard, stresses the importance of the full implementation of paragraph 3 above;

14. *Urges* all States submitting applications, all financial institutions, including the Central Bank of Iraq, and the Secretariat, to take steps to minimize the problems identified in the report of the Secretary-General of 29 November 2000 pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1302 (2000);

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to the approval of the Council, to allow funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the purchase of locally produced goods and to meet the local cost for essential civilian needs, which have been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, including, where appropriate, the cost of installation and training services, and further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to the approval of the Council, to allow funds up to 600 million euros deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the cost of installation and maintenance, including training services, of the equipment and spare parts for the oil industry, which have been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate in the implementation of all such arrangements;

16. *Urges* all States, in particular the Government of Iraq, to provide their full cooperation in the effective implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq to take the remaining steps necessary to implement paragraph 27 of resolution 1284 (1999), and further requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports under paragraph 5 above a review of the progress made by the Government of Iraq in the implementation of these measures;

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[144] S/2000/1132.

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report as expeditiously as possible but no later than 31 March 2001 for the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) containing proposals for the use of additional export routes for petroleum and petroleum products, under appropriate conditions otherwise consistent with the purpose and provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, and particularly addressing the possible pipelines that might be utilized as additional export routes;

19. *Reiterates* its request in paragraph 8 of resolution 1284 (1999) to the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission and to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to complete by the end of this period the revision and updating of the lists of items and technology to which the import/export mechanism approved by resolution 1051 (1996) applies;

20. *Stresses* the need to continue to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of the present resolution in Iraq, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to complete its investigation into the death of employees of the Food and Agriculture Organization and to forward it to the Council;

21. *Appeals* to all States to continue to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of humanitarian supplies authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to take all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently needed humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi people as rapidly as possible;

22. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4241st meeting.

THE SITUATION IN EAST TIMOR

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1975, 1976 and 1999.]

Decisions

On 28 January 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[145]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 25 January 2000 concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor[146] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 4097th meeting, on 3 February 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in East Timor

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) (S/2000/53)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of

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[145] S/2000/63.

[146] S/2000/62.

procedure, to Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor.

On 18 February 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[147]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter of 31 January 2000 transmitting the report of the International Commission of Inquiry on East Timor[148] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. Grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law have been committed; those responsible for these violations should be brought to justice as soon as possible.
>
> "The members of the Council welcome the commitment of the Government of Indonesia, as set out in the letter to you dated 26 January 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Mr. Alwi Shihab,[149] to bring those responsible to justice through the national judicial system of Indonesia. To that end, they encourage Indonesia to institute a swift, comprehensive, effective and transparent legal process, in conformity with international standards of justice and due process of law. In this context, the members of the Council recognize that the accountability of those responsible for the aforementioned violations would be a key factor in ensuring reconciliation and stability in East Timor. They are particularly conscious that early and effective action by the Government of Indonesia would contribute to improved relations between the peoples of Indonesia and East Timor.
>
> "The members of the Council share your belief that the United Nations has a role to play in this process in order to help safeguard the rights of the people of East Timor, promote reconciliation and ensure future social and political stability. The members of the Council welcome your intention to assist in this effort. In this regard, they encourage you to consult with the Government of Indonesia on any assistance it may need from the United Nations in taking this process forward.
>
> "The members of the Council would be grateful if you could inform the Council of further developments in order to assist it in its consideration of the situation in East Timor."

At its 4114th meeting, on 21 March 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4133rd meeting, on 27 April 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

On 18 May 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[150]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 18 May 2000 concerning the request of the Indonesian authorities for emergency assistance by the United Nations

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[147] S/2000/137.

[148] See S/2000/59.

[149] S/2000/65, annex.

[150] S/2000/451.

Transitional Administration in East Timor[151] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of your proposal to accede to the request."

At its 4147th meeting, on 25 May 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4165th meeting, on 27 June 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and the Republic of Korea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor.

On 10 July 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[152]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 July 2000 concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant General Boonsrang Niumpradit, of Thailand, to the post of Force Commander of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor[153] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

At its 4180th meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand and Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in East Timor

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (S/2000/738)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4182nd meeting, on 3 August 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in East Timor

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (S/2000/738)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[154]

> "The Security Council recalls its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in East Timor. It welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 26 July 2000 on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor.[155] It takes

[151] S/2000/450.

[152] S/2000/672.

[153] S/2000/671.

[154] S/PRST/2000/26.

[155] S/2000/738.

note with warm appreciation of the progress made by the Transitional Administration and pays tribute to the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council also welcomes the significant progress made in building healthy relations between East Timor and Indonesia. The Council acknowledges in this regard the cooperation shown by the Government of Indonesia, the Transitional Administration and the people of East Timor.

"The Council strongly supports the steps taken by the Transitional Administration to strengthen the involvement and direct participation of the East Timorese people in the administration of their territory, in particular the establishment, on 14 July 2000, of the National Council and the reorganization of the Transitional Administration, with a view to building capacity in the territory in the run up to independence. The Council invites the Secretary-General to report at an early date, on the basis of close consultations with the East Timorese, on the process for adopting a constitution and holding democratic elections.

"The Council notes that the National Council of Timorese Resistance is advocating the creation of a national security force. In this regard, it welcomes work being done on the future defence and security needs of East Timor and their practical and financial implications. It urges the East Timorese people to conduct a broad discussion of these issues. The Council welcomes the humanitarian relief given by the Transitional Administration to the cantoned troops of the Armed Forces for the National Liberation of East Timor and encourages further assistance in this regard.

"The Council condemns the murder, on 24 July 2000, of a New Zealand soldier serving with the Transitional Administration and expresses its sympathy to the Government and people of New Zealand and to the family of the murdered peacekeeper. The Council is determined to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel in East Timor. In this regard, it requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council as soon as possible of the outcome of his investigation into the incident. It welcomes the establishment, on 31 July 2000, of a joint investigation by the Transitional Administration and the Government of Indonesia and welcomes also the cooperation of the Government of Indonesia to bring the perpetrators to justice.

"The Council expresses its profound concern at the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees from East Timor in camps in West Timor, at the continuing presence of militia in the camps and at their intimidation of staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It expresses particular concern that this intimidation reached such a level that the Office of the High Commissioner was forced to postpone indefinitely its important effort to register refugees and determine whether they wished to return to East Timor or to be resettled, a task that should be completed as soon as possible given the impending rainy season. The Council calls for a more determined involvement in this problem by the Government of Indonesia, including implementation of the memorandum of understanding with the Office of the High Commissioner of 14 October 1999 and of a recent security agreement concluded between local authorities and the Office of the High Commissioner. The Council calls upon the Government of Indonesia to take effective steps to restore law and order, to establish conditions of security for refugees and international humanitarian personnel, to allow free access by such personnel to the camps, to separate the former military personnel, police and civil servants from the refugees and to arrest those militia extremists who are attempting to sabotage the resettlement process.

"The Council acknowledges that the Government of Indonesia has approached these challenges with an attitude of cooperation, manifested, inter alia, by the signing of such important agreements with the Transitional Administration as the memorandum of understanding of 6 April 2000 on legal, judicial and human rights matters, and the memorandum of understanding of 11 April 2000 on Tactical Coordination, and the establishment, on 5 July 2000, of a joint border commission. The Council regrets, however, that serious problems persist and looks forward to these agreements being translated into concrete progress on the ground. It also calls upon the Government of Indonesia to

cooperate more closely with the Transitional Administration in the field to end cross-border incursions from West Timor, to disarm and disband the militias and to bring to justice those militia members guilty of crimes.

"The Council takes note of the intention of the Secretary-General to reduce the size of the military component of the Transitional Administration in the eastern sector of East Timor to a battalion-size force of 500 by the end of January 2001, in the light of the situation on the ground.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it closely informed of the situation in East Timor, including through provision of a military assessment of the security situation and its implications for the structure of the military component of the Transitional Administration. It also requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to it in line with the requirements set out in resolution 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999. It further requests the Secretary-General to submit to it, in his next regular report, detailed plans on the transition to independence for East Timor, which should be drawn up in close consultation with the East Timorese people.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 4191st meeting, on 29 August 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, New Zealand and Norway to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4195th meeting, on 8 September 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

Resolution 1319 (2000)
of 8 September 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in East Timor, in particular the statement of 3 August 2000,[154] in which it expressed profound concern at the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees from East Timor in camps in West Timor, at the continuing presence of militia in the camps and at their intimidation of refugees and staff of the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Appalled by the brutal murder of three United Nations personnel killed, on 6 September 2000, by a militia-led mob, and supporting the statement on this subject made by the Secretary-General at the outset of the Millennium Summit and the expressions of concern by several heads of State and Government during the Summit proceedings,[156]

Condemning this outrageous and contemptible act against unarmed international staff who were in West Timor to help the refugees, and reiterating its condemnation of the murder of two peacekeepers of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor and attacks on the United Nations presence in East Timor,

Recalling that the declaration of the Millennium Summit[157] included specific reference to the need for effective measures for the safety and security of United Nations personnel,

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[156] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth session, Plenary Meetings*, 6th meeting (A/55/PV.6), and corrigendum.

[157] See resolution 1318 (2000).

Expressing its outrage at the reported attacks in Betun, West Timor, on 7 September 2000, in which a number of refugees reportedly were killed,

Welcoming the letter from the President of Indonesia to the Secretary-General on 7 September 2000, in which he expressed outrage at the killing of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and stated his intention to conduct a full-scale investigation and to take firm measures against those found guilty,

1. *Insists* that the Government of Indonesia take immediate additional steps, in fulfilment of its responsibilities, to disarm and disband the militia immediately, restore law and order in the affected areas in West Timor, ensure safety and security in the refugee camps and for humanitarian workers, and prevent cross-border incursions into East Timor;

2. *Stresses* that those responsible for the attacks on international personnel in West and East Timor must be brought to justice;

3. *Recalls*, in this regard, the letter of 18 February 2000 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General,[147] in which it was noted that grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law had been committed and that those responsible for these violations should be brought to justice, and reiterates its belief that the United Nations has a role to play in the process in order to safeguard the rights of the people of East Timor;

4. *Calls upon* the Indonesian authorities to take immediate and effective measures to ensure the safe return of refugees who choose to go back to East Timor, and stresses the need for parallel programmes to resettle individuals who choose not to return;

5. *Notes* that the Government of Indonesia has decided to deploy additional troops to West Timor to improve the serious security situation, but stresses that workers of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees cannot return to West Timor until there is a credible security guarantee, including real progress towards disarming and disbanding the militias;

6. *Underlines* that the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor should respond robustly to the militia threat in East Timor, consistent with its resolution 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within one week of the adoption of the present resolution on the situation on the ground;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4195th meeting.

Decisions

At its 4198th meeting, held in private on 19 September 2000, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"The Security Council met in private at its 4198th meeting, held on 19 September 2000, in connection with the item entitled 'The situation in East Timor', for the purpose of a briefing by the Government of Indonesia.

"The President extended an invitation in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Special Envoy of the Government of Indonesia, Coordinating Minister for Political, Social and Security Affairs.

"The members of the Council and Mr. Yudhoyono had a frank and constructive discussion about the need for early and full implementation of resolution 1319 (2000)."

At its 4203rd meeting, on 29 September 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, Mozambique and New Zealand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor.

At its 4206th meeting, held in private on 12 October 2000, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> "The Security Council met in private at its 4206th meeting, held on 12 October 2000, in connection with the item entitled 'The situation in East Timor', for the purpose of a briefing by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia on the implementation of Council resolution 1319 (2000).
>
> "The President extended an invitation in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council to Mr. Alwi Shihab, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.
>
> "The members of the Council and Mr. Shihab had a frank and constructive discussion. They recalled the letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General of 8 September 2000, which set out their agreement to dispatch a mission to Indonesia and East Timor. They welcomed the invitation from the Government of Indonesia to a mission to Indonesia in the week of 13 November 2000, following its visit to East Timor."

On 25 October 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[158]

> "I have the honour to inform you that, following consultations, the members of the Security Council have agreed to dispatch a mission to East Timor and Indonesia from 9 to 18 November 2000. The members have also agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, a copy of which is enclosed herewith (see annex).
>
> "The composition of the mission is as follows:
>
> "Namibia (Ambassador Martin Andjaba, head of the mission)
>
> "Argentina (Minister Luis Enrique Cappagli)
>
> "Malaysia (Ambassador Hasmy Agam)
>
> "Tunisia (Ambassador Othman Jerandi)
>
> "Ukraine (Ambassador Valeri P. Kuchynski)
>
> "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Ambassador Stewart Eldon) United States of America (Ambassador Nancy Soderberg)
>
> "I should be grateful if you would have the Secretariat make all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the work of the mission.
>
> **"Annex**
>
> **"Terms of reference of the Security Council mission to East Timor and Indonesia, 9–18 November 2000**
>
> "At the invitation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor, Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, the members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to East Timor to review the progress in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1272 (1999).

[158] S/2000/1030.

"Pursuant to the official communiqué issued by the Council following its 4206th meeting, held in private on 12 October 2000, on which occasion Mr. Alwi Shihab, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, extended an invitation to the Security Council, the mission will visit Indonesia to review the implementation of Council resolution 1319 (2000)."

At its 4228th meeting, held in private on 20 November 2000, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4228th meeting, held in private on 20 November 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'The situation in East Timor'.

"In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, representatives of the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor were invited to be present at the meeting.

"The Council heard a briefing by Mr. Martin Andjaba, Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations, Head of the Security Council Mission to East Timor and Indonesia, who introduced the report of the mission.[159]

"The members of the Council had a preliminary discussion of the report."

At its 4236th meeting, on 28 November 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor.

At its 4244th meeting, on 6 December 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in East Timor

"Report of the Security Council mission to East Timor and Indonesia (S/2000/1105)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[160]

"The Security Council welcomes the report of the Security Council mission to East Timor and Indonesia[159] of 21 November 2000, and endorses the recommendations that it contains. It notes in particular the view of the mission that a strong international presence will be required in East Timor after independence, inter alia for the provision of financial, technical and security assistance, and agrees that planning for such a presence should begin as soon as possible. It requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter in his next regular report to the Council.

"The Council pays tribute to the work of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor. It welcomes in particular the creation of the National Council in East Timor, and stresses the importance of further work on the transition to independence, including a timetable and mechanisms for a constitution and elections. It stresses that urgent consideration should be given to expediting the training of the Timor Lorosae Police Service and to attracting sufficient resources to develop the judicial system. It notes the views of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the need to use assessed funding more flexibly.

[159] S/2000/1105.

[160] S/PRST/2000/39.

"The Council emphasizes that urgent action is necessary to resolve the problem of the East Timorese refugees in West Timor. While acknowledging the efforts of the Government of Indonesia so far, the Council expresses its belief that a number of further steps must be taken, including:

"(i) Decisive action to disarm and disband the militia and put an end to their activities, including by the separation of militia leaders from the refugees in West Timor and the expeditious prosecution of those responsible for criminal acts. The Council welcomes the steps already taken by the Government of Indonesia and urges it to make further progress on eradicating intimidation in the camps;

"(ii) Action to allow the international relief agencies to return to West Timor, which will in turn require that the security of their staff be guaranteed. The Council looks forward, in this context, to discussions between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations on arrangements to facilitate an expert assessment of the security situation in West Timor. This should be in accordance with the usual modalities employed by the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator;

"(iii) Action to improve the flow of information to the refugees. The Council urges the Government of Indonesia, the Transitional Administration and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to work together to develop an information strategy that will allow the refugees to make an informed decision about their future;

"(iv) Credible, apolitical and internationally observed registration of the refugees, carried out in close cooperation with United Nations agencies and other relevant actors.

"The Council emphasizes the need for measures to address shortcomings in the implementation of justice in East Timor. The Council welcomes the adoption of Indonesian legislation for the establishment of ad hoc human rights tribunals. Also, it underlines the need to bring to justice those responsible for violent attacks in East and West Timor, including attacks on United Nations personnel and in particular the murder of three humanitarian workers and two United Nations peacekeepers. The Council regrets that those responsible for the murder of the peacekeepers have not been arrested, and calls for action in this regard and for an early start to the trials of those accused of killing the humanitarian workers.

"The Council highlights the importance of the bilateral relationship between the Transitional Administration and the Government of Indonesia. The Council underlines the need to resolve the outstanding issues of payment of pensions to former civil servants and the proposed transit arrangements between the Oecussi enclave and the remainder of East Timor. It encourages in this regard further progress in the dialogue between the Government of Indonesia and the Transitional Administration.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1967.]

Decision

At its 4095th meeting, on 31 January 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/2000/28)".

Resolution 1288 (2000)
of 31 January 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Recalling also the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,[161]

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2000 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,[162] and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Taking note of the letter dated 28 December 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[163]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 July 2000;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978),[164] and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Condemns* all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

5. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), and all other relevant resolutions;

6. *Encourages* further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 4095th meeting.

[161] General Assembly resolution 49/59, annex.

[162] S/2000/28.

[163] S/1999/1284.

[164] S/12611.

Decisions

At the 4095th meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1288 (2000), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[165]

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2000 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, submitted in conformity with resolution 1254 (1999) of 30 July 1999.[162]

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its respects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement of 22 October 1989 and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life, and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. The Council notes with deep concern the high level of casualties the Force has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their lives while serving in the Force. It commends the troops of the Force and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

On 17 March 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[166]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 March 2000 regarding your intention to appoint Major-General Franco Ganguzza, of Italy, as the next Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization[167] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

At the 4131st meeting, on 20 April 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

"Letter dated 6 April 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/294)

"Letter dated 17 April 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/322)".

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[165] S/PRST/2000/3.

[166] S/2000/224.

[167] S/2000/223.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[168]

"The Security Council welcomes the letter from the Secretary-General to its President dated 6 April[169] and the letter dated 17 April 2000,[170] which includes notification of the decision of the Government of Israel, as stated in the letter also dated 17 April 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel to the Secretary-General,[171] to withdraw its forces present in Lebanon in full accordance with resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and its intention to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the implementation of its decision.

"The Council endorses the decision of the Secretary-General to initiate preparations to enable the United Nations to carry out its responsibilities under resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), as described in his letter dated 17 April 2000.

"The Council shares the view expressed by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 6 April 2000 that cooperation by all parties concerned will be required in order to avoid a deterioration of the situation. It welcomes his decision to send his Special Envoy to the region as soon as practicable and encourages all parties to cooperate fully in the complete implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

"The Council looks forward to the Secretary-General reporting back as soon as possible on relevant developments, including the outcome of the consultations with the parties and all interested Member States and those contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and his conclusions and recommendations regarding the plans and requirements for implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions.

"The Council stresses the importance of, and the need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all relevant Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973."

At the 4146th meeting, on 23 May 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

"Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) (S/2000/460)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[172]

"The Security Council welcomes and strongly endorses the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000.[173] The Council stresses again the importance of, and the need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

"The Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to enable the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to confirm that a complete

[168] S/PRST/2000/13.
[169] S/2000/294.
[170] S/2000/322.
[171] Ibid., annex.
[172] S/PRST/2000/18.
[173] S/2000/460.

withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon has taken place in compliance with resolution 425 (1978), and to take all necessary steps in order to deal with any eventuality, bearing in mind that the cooperation of all parties will be essential. The Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to report on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, in accordance with resolution 425 (1978).

"The Council fully endorses the requirements put forward by the Secretary-General for confirming the compliance of all parties concerned with resolution 425 (1978), calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully in implementing the recommendations of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to report on their fulfilment of the requirements when he reports on the withdrawal.

"The Council calls upon the States and other parties concerned to exercise utmost restraint and to cooperate with the Force and the United Nations to ensure the full implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). The Council shares the view of the Secretary-General that it is crucial that the States and other parties concerned do their part to calm the situation, ensure the safety of the civilian population, and cooperate fully with the United Nations in its efforts to stabilize the situation, restore international peace and security, and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area following confirmation of withdrawal.

"The Council welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to send his Special Envoy back to the region immediately to ensure that the requirements put forward by the Secretary-General are met and to ensure the commitment of all the parties concerned to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the complete implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation and its full support for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Envoy to the region and his staff. It commends the troops of the Force and troop-contributing countries for their commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances. The Council stresses its concern that all the parties concerned cooperate with the United Nations, and recalls the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994."[161]

At its 4148th meeting, on 31 May 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2000/459)"

Resolution 1300 (2000)
of 31 May 2000

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[174]

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases,

Decides:

(a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

[174] S/2000/459

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 2000;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 4148th meeting.

Decisions

At the 4148th meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1300 (2000), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[175]

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[174] states, in paragraph 11: "Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.' "

At the 4160th meeting, on 18 June 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

"Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) (S/2000/590)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[176]

"The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 2000[177] and endorses the work done by the United Nations as mandated by the Council, as well as the conclusion of the Secretary-General that, as of 16 June 2000, Israel has withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and met the requirements defined in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000.[173] In this regard, the Council notes that Israel and Lebanon have confirmed to the Secretary-General, as stated in his report of 16 June 2000, that identifying the withdrawal line was solely the responsibility of the United Nations and that they would respect the line as identified. It notes with serious concern reports of violations that have occurred since 16 June 2000 and calls upon the parties to respect the line identified by the United Nations.

"The Council welcomes the steps already taken by the parties to implement the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his report of 22 May 2000.

"The Council calls upon all parties concerned to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and to exercise utmost restraint. The Council re-emphasizes the need for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries.

[175] S/PRST/2000/19.

[176] S/PRST/2000/21.

[177] S/2000/590.

"The Council, recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, calls upon the Government of Lebanon to ensure the restoration of its effective authority and presence in the south. The Council notes that the United Nations cannot assume law and order functions, which are properly the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon. In this regard, the Council welcomes the first steps taken by the Government of Lebanon and calls upon it to proceed with the deployment of the Lebanese Armed Forces as soon as possible, with the assistance of the Force, in the Lebanese territory recently vacated by Israel.

"The Council welcomes the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the troop-contributing countries relating to augmentation of the Force, in accordance with paragraph 32 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000. The Council stresses that the redeployment of the Force should be conducted in coordination with the Government of Lebanon and with the Lebanese Armed Forces, as stated in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 2000. In that context, the Council invites the Secretary-General to report back on the measures taken to that effect and those taken by the Government of Lebanon to restore its effective authority in the area, in accordance with resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). The Council looks forward to the completion of the mandate of the Force and will review, by 31 July 2000, the need to extend its present mandate, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), including the actions taken by the Government of Lebanon to restore its effective authority in the area.

"The Council expresses its appreciation and full support for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Envoy to the region, the Chief Cartographer, and their staff. It commends the troops of the Force and the troop-contributing countries for their commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances. The Council calls upon all parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the United Nations, and reiterates the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994.[161]

"The Council stresses again the importance of, and the need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973."

On 19 June 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[178]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 June 2000 concerning your proposal to add Ukraine and Sweden to the list of States providing contingents to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[179] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have taken note of the proposal contained therein."

On 10 July 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[180]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 July 2000 regarding your intention to appoint Major General Bo Wranker, of Sweden, to the post of Force Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[181] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

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[178] S/2000/599.
[179] S/2000/598.
[180] S/2000/665.
[181] S/2000/664.

At the 4177th meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/2000/718)

"Letter dated 24 July 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/731)".

Resolution 1310 (2000)
of 27 July 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon and its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling also the statements by its President of 20 April,[168] 23 May[172] and 18 June 2000[176] on the situation in Lebanon, in particular its endorsement of the work done by the United Nations as mandated by the Council including the conclusion of the Secretary-General that, as of 16 June 2000, Israel had withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with resolution 425 (1978) and met the requirements defined in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000,[173]

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 2000 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[182] and its observations and recommendations mentioned therein,

Emphasizing the interim nature of the Force,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,[161]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon, as stated in the letter dated 11 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[183]

1. *Endorses* the understanding, expressed in the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 2000,[182] that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon will deploy and function fully throughout its area of operations and that the Government of Lebanon will strengthen its presence in that area, by deploying additional troops and internal security forces;

2. *Decides*, in this context, to extend the present mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 31 January 2001;

3. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

4. *Welcomes* the statement in the letter dated 24 July 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council[184] that, as of that date, the Government of Israel had removed all violations of the withdrawal line;

5. *Calls upon* the parties to respect that line, to exercise utmost restraint and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and with the Force;

[182] S/2000/718.
[183] S/2000/674.
[184] S/2000/731.

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Lebanon to ensure the restoration of its effective authority and presence in the south, in particular to proceed with a significant deployment of the Lebanese Armed Forces as soon as possible;

7. *Welcomes* the establishment of checkpoints by the Government of Lebanon in the vacated area, and encourages the Government of Lebanon to ensure a calm environment throughout the south, including through the control of all checkpoints;

8. *Welcomes also* the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the troop-contributing countries regarding military personnel of the Force and their deployment, as agreed to in the above-mentioned statements by its President, and reaffirms that the expected redeployment of the Force should be conducted in coordination with the Government of Lebanon and the Lebanese Armed Forces;

9. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978);[184]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council thereon;

11. *Looks forward* to the early fulfilment of the mandate of the Force;

12. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, by 31 October 2000, a report on progress towards achieving the objectives of resolution 425 (1978) and towards completion by the Force of the tasks originally assigned to it, and requests the Secretary-General to include in this report recommendations on the tasks that could be carried out by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;

13. *Decides* to review the situation, by early November 2000, and to consider any steps it deems appropriate regarding the Force, on the basis of this report, the extent of the deployment of the Force and the actions taken by the Government of Lebanon to restore its effective authority and presence in the area, in particular through a significant deployment of the Lebanese Armed Forces;

14. *Stresses* the importance, and the need of achieving, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all relevant resolutions including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

Adopted unanimously at the 4177th meeting.

Decisions

On 8 August 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[185]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 4 August 2000 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Rolf G. Knutsson as your Personal Representative for Southern Lebanon[186] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter."

At its 4235th meeting, on 27 November 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2000/1103)".

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[185] S/2000/779.

[186] S/2000/778.

Resolution 1328 (2000)
of 27 November 2000

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 November 2000 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[187] and reaffirming Security Council resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 2001;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 4235th meeting.

Decisions

At the 4235th meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1328 (2000), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[188]

> "In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:
>
> > 'As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[187] states, in paragraph 11: "Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached." That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.' "

On 8 December 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[189]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 December 2000 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Staffan de Mistura as your Personal Representative for Southern Lebanon[190] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter. "

THE SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1995.*]

Decisions

At its 4098th meeting, on 7 February 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

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[187] S/2000/1103.
[188] S/PRST/2000/36.
[189] S/2000/1168.
[190] S/2000/1167.

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Letter dated 23 December 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1285)

"Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1270 (1999) on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/13 and Add.1)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4099th meeting, on 7 February 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Letter dated 23 December 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1285)

"Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1270 (1999) on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/13 and Add.1)".

Resolution 1289 (2000)
of 7 February 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, 1231 (1999) of 11 March 1999, 1260 (1999) of 20 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999 and 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999 and other relevant resolutions and the statement by its President of 15 May 1999,[191]

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,[192]

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Taking note of the letter dated 17 January 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone to the President of the Security Council,[193]

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 23 September[194] and 6 December 1999[195] and 11 January 2000[196] and the letter dated 23 December 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,[197]

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[191] S/PRST/1999/13.

[192] General Assembly resolution 49/59, annex.

[193] S/2000/31.

[194] S/1999/1003.

[195] S/1999/1223.

[196] S/2000/13.

[197] S/1999/1285.

Determining that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Notes* that the deployment of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone as established by resolution 1270 (1999) is in the process of completion;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Government of Sierra Leone, the leadership of the Revolutionary United Front Party of Sierra Leone, the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States and the Mission towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed in Lomé on 7 July 1999;[198]

3. *Reiterates its call* upon the parties to fulfil all their commitments under the Peace Agreement to facilitate the restoration of peace, stability, national reconciliation and development in Sierra Leone, and stresses that the responsibility for the success of the peace process ultimately lies with the people and leaders of Sierra Leone;

4. *Notes with concern* that, despite the progress that has been made, the peace process thus far has been marred by the limited and sporadic participation in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, by the lack of progress on the release of abductees and child soldiers and by continued hostage-taking and attacks on humanitarian personnel, and expresses its conviction that the expansion of the Mission as provided for in paragraphs 9 to 12 below will create conditions under which all parties can work to ensure that the provisions of the Peace Agreement are implemented in full;

5. *Also notes with concern* the continuing human rights violations against the civilian population of Sierra Leone, and emphasizes that the amnesty extended under the Peace Agreement does not extend to such violations committed after the date of its signing;

6. *Calls upon* the parties and all others involved to take steps to ensure that the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme is fully implemented throughout the country, and in particular urges the Revolutionary United Front, the Civil Defence Force, the former Sierra Leone Armed Forces/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council and all other armed groups to participate fully in the programme and cooperate with all those responsible for its implementation;

7. *Takes note* of the decision of the Governments of Nigeria, Guinea and Ghana to withdraw their remaining Monitoring Group contingents from Sierra Leone, as reported in the letter from the Secretary-General dated 23 December 1999;[197]

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Monitoring Group for its indispensable contribution towards the restoration of democracy and the maintenance of peace, security and stability in Sierra Leone, commends highly the forces and the Governments of its contributing States for their courage and sacrifice, and encourages all States to assist the contributing States further in meeting the costs they have incurred in making possible the deployment of the Monitoring Group forces in Sierra Leone;

9. *Decides* that the military component of the Mission shall be expanded to a maximum of 11,100 military personnel, including the 260 military observers already deployed, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and progress made in the peace process, in particular in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and takes note of paragraph 33 of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 January 2000;[196]

10. *Also decides*, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the mandate of the Mission shall be revised to include the following additional tasks, to be performed by the Mission within its capabilities and areas of deployment, and in the light of conditions on the ground:

[198] S/1999/777, annex.

(*a*) To provide security at key locations and Government buildings, in particular in Freetown, and at important intersections and major airports, including the Lungi airport;

(*b*) To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance along specified thoroughfares;

(*c*) To provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme;

(*d*) To coordinate with and assist, in common areas of deployment, the Sierra Leone law enforcement authorities in the discharge of their responsibilities;

(*e*) To guard weapons, ammunition and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants and to assist in their subsequent disposal or destruction,

authorizes the Mission to take the necessary action to fulfil the additional tasks set out above, and affirms that, in the discharge of its mandate, the Mission may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone;

11. *Decides further* that the mandate of the Mission, as revised, shall be extended for a period of six months from the date of adoption of the present resolution;

12. *Authorizes* the increases in the civil affairs, civilian police, administrative and technical personnel of the Mission proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 11 January 2000;

13. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General, as indicated in his report of 11 January 2000, to establish within the Mission a landmine action office responsible for awareness training of Mission personnel and for the coordination of mine action activities of non-governmental organizations and humanitarian agencies operating in Sierra Leone;

14. *Stresses* the importance of a smooth transition between the Monitoring Group and the Mission for the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement and the stability of Sierra Leone, and in that regard urges all those concerned to consult over the timing of troop movements and withdrawals;

15. *Reiterates* the importance of the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, notes that the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front have agreed in the Peace Agreement to provide guarantees in this regard, and calls upon all parties in Sierra Leone to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel;

16. *Reiterates its request* to the Government of Sierra Leone to conclude a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such an agreement the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990[199] should apply provisionally;

17. *Reiterates* the continued need to promote peace and national reconciliation and to foster accountability and respect for human rights in Sierra Leone, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone, specialized agencies, other multilateral organizations, civil society and Member States to accelerate their efforts to establish the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the Human Rights Commission and the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace as fully-functioning and effective institutions, as provided for under the Peace Agreement;

18. *Emphasizes* the importance of the exercise by the Government of Sierra Leone of full control over the exploitation of gold, diamonds and other resources for the benefit of the people of the country and in accordance with article VII, paragraph 6, of the Peace Agreement, and, to that

[199] A/45/594, annex.

end, calls for the early and effective operation of the Commission of the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development;

19. *Welcomes* the contributions that have been made to the multi-donor trust fund established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, and urges all States and international and other organizations that have not yet done so to contribute generously to the fund so that the process is adequately financed and the provisions of the Peace Agreement can be fully implemented;

20. *Underlines* the ultimate responsibility of the Government of Sierra Leone for the provision of adequate security forces in the country, calls upon it, in that regard, to take urgent steps towards the establishment of professional and accountable national police and armed forces, and stresses the importance to this objective of generous support and assistance from the international community;

21. *Reiterates* the continued need for urgent and substantial assistance for the people of Sierra Leone, as well as for sustained and generous assistance for the longer term tasks of peace-building, reconstruction, economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone, and urges all States and international and other organizations to provide such assistance as a priority;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council every forty-five days to provide, inter alia, assessments of security conditions on the ground so that troop levels and the tasks to be performed by the Mission can be kept under review, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 January 2000;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4099th meeting.

Decisions

At its 4111th meeting, on 13 March 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

> "Third report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/186)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the same meeting also, the Council agreed to extend the time limit for the periodic reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone from forty-five to sixty days.

At its 4134th meeting, on 4 May 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[200]

> "The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the outbreak of violence in Sierra Leone in recent days. It condemns in the strongest terms the armed attacks perpetrated by the Revolutionary United Front against the forces of the United Nations Mission in Sierra

[200] S/PRST/2000/14.

Leone, and its continued detention of a large number of United Nations and other international personnel. The Council expresses its outrage at the killing of a number of United Nations peacekeepers from the Kenyan battalion and its deep concern for the troops of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone who have been wounded or remain unaccounted for.

"The Council demands that the Revolutionary United Front end its hostile actions, release immediately and unharmed all detained United Nations and other international personnel, cooperate in establishing the whereabouts of those unaccounted for and comply fully with the terms of the Peace Agreement signed in Lomé on 7 July 1999.[198]

"The Council considers Mr. Foday Sankoh, as the leader of the Revolutionary United Front, to be responsible for those actions, which are unacceptable and in clear violation of their obligations under the Peace Agreement. The Council condemns the fact that Mr. Sankoh has deliberately failed to fulfil his responsibility to cooperate with the Mission in bringing these incidents to an end. The Council believes that he must be held accountable, together with the perpetrators, for their actions.

"The Council commends the forces of the Mission and the Force Commander for the courage, resolve and sacrifice they have shown in attempting to bring this situation under control. It expresses its full support for their continued efforts to this end, and for the overall fulfilment of their mandate. It calls upon all States in a position to do so to assist the Mission in this regard. The Council also expresses its support for the regional and other international efforts under way to resolve the crisis, including by the Economic Community of West African States.

"The Council will continue to monitor the situation closely, and consider further action, as necessary."

At its 4139th meeting, on 11 May 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Djibouti, India, Japan, Jordan, Mozambique, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal and Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Letter dated 10 May 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/408)

"Letter dated 11 May 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/409)

"Letter dated 11 May 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/410)".

At its 4145th meeting, on 19 May 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Letter dated 17 May 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/446)".

Resolution 1299 (2000)
of 19 May 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President on the situation in Sierra Leone,

Having considered the letter dated 17 May 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,[201] and awaiting his next report,

Convinced that the deterioration in security conditions on the ground necessitates the rapid reinforcement of the military component of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone to provide the mission with additional resources to fulfil its mandate,

1. *Decides* that the military component of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone shall be expanded to a maximum of 13,000 military personnel, including the 260 military observers already deployed;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States which, in order to expedite the rapid reinforcement of the Mission, have accelerated the deployment of their troops to the Mission, made available additional personnel and offered logistical, technical and other forms of military assistance, and calls upon all those in a position to do so to provide further support;

3. *Decides*, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the restrictions set out in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998 do not apply to the sale or supply of arms and related materiel for the sole use in Sierra Leone of those Member States cooperating with the Mission and the Government of Sierra Leone;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4145th meeting

Decisions

At its 4163rd meeting, held in private on 21 June 2000, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4163rd meeting, held in private on 21 June 2000 at 11.25 a.m., the Security Council considered the situation in Sierra Leone.

"In accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council met with the delegation of the Economic Community of West African States Mediation and Security Council Committee of Six on Sierra Leone. The delegation was comprised of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali (leader of the delegation), the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo, and the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Guinea to the United Nations, to whom invitations were extended in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Community of West African States , who was invited in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

"The members of the Council and of the Ministerial Committee had a full discussion of the current situation in Sierra Leone. They agreed that their common aim, in accordance with the objectives set out in the Peace Agreement signed in Lomé on 7 July 1999,[198, 198] was to restore stability and normality throughout Sierra Leone, putting an end to violence and encouraging reconciliation between all parties to the conflict.

"Council members and the Ministerial Committee condemned the continued detention by the Revolutionary United Front of United Nations peacekeepers from the Indian contingent of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, and the denial of freedom of movement to a large number of other United Nations personnel in the east of the country. They demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all United Nations personnel detained or surrounded, recalled the mandate given by the heads of State and Government of

[201] S/2000/446.

the Economic Community of West African States to the President of Liberia to obtain the release of the remaining hostages and called upon all leaders in the region to ensure this was brought about speedily.

"It was the common position of members of the Council and the delegation of the Economic Community of West African States that the terms of the Peace Agreement had been flouted by the violation of the ceasefire, the attacks on the Mission and the taking of hostages. With the help of appropriate inquiries, those identified as responsible should be brought to justice.

"Members of the Council and the delegation of the Economic Community of West African States expressed their concern at the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone and called upon all parties to ensure safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Sierra Leone, in particular refugees and displaced persons, women and children. They called upon all States, international and other organizations to provide urgent and substantial humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone.

"Members of the Council commended the States members of the Economic Community of West African States for their enormous sacrifice and contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Sierra Leone, and called upon those States to continue to support peacekeeping efforts in Sierra Leone.

"The members of the delegation of the Economic Community of West African States look to the United Nations to continue providing the Government of Sierra Leone with the necessary assistance to restore law and order in the country and resume security control throughout the territory. Members of the Council informed the members of the delegation of ongoing discussions within the Council on draft resolutions concerning the strengthening of the Mission, the control of diamond exports and arms imports and on the provision of justice."

At its 4168th meeting, on 5 July 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/455)".

Resolution 1306 (2000)
of 5 July 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular resolutions 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997, 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998 and 1299 (2000) of 19 May 2000,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 May 2000,[202] in particular paragraph 94 thereof,

Determining that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

[202] S/2000/455.

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Expressing its concern at the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in fuelling the conflict in Sierra Leone, and at reports that such diamonds transit neighbouring countries, including the territory of Liberia,

Welcoming ongoing efforts by interested States, the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, the Diamond High Council, other representatives of the diamond industry and non-governmental experts to improve the transparency of the international diamond trade, and encouraging further action in this regard,

Emphasizing that the legitimate diamond trade is of great economic importance for many States and can make a positive contribution to prosperity and stability and to the reconstruction of countries emerging from conflict, and emphasizing also that nothing in the present resolution is intended to undermine the legitimate diamond trade or to diminish confidence in the integrity of the legitimate diamond industry,

Welcoming the decision taken by States members of the Economic Community of West African States at their Abuja summit on 28 and 29 May 2000 to undertake a regional inquiry into the illegal trade in diamonds,

Taking note of the letter dated 29 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and its enclosure,[203]

1. *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prohibit the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to their territory;

2. *Requests* the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure, as a matter of urgency, that an effective certificate-of-origin regime for trade in diamonds is in operation in Sierra Leone;

3. *Requests* States, relevant international organizations and other bodies in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to facilitate the full operation of an effective certificate-of-origin regime for Sierra Leone rough diamonds;

4. *Requests* the Government of Sierra Leone to notify the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) of the details of such a certificate-of-origin regime when it is fully in operation;

5. *Decides* that rough diamonds controlled by the Government of Sierra Leone through the certificate-of-origin regime shall be exempt from the measures imposed in paragraph 1 above when the Security Council Committee has reported to the Council, taking into account expert advice obtained at the request of the Committee through the Secretary-General, that an effective regime is fully in operation;

6. *Decides also* that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above are established for an initial period of eighteen months, and affirms that, at the end of that period, it will review the situation in Sierra Leone, including the extent of the Government's authority over the diamond-producing areas, in order to decide whether to extend those measures for a further period and, if necessary, to modify them or adopt further measures;

7. *Decides further* that the Security Council Committee shall also undertake the following tasks:

(*a*) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

[203] S/2000/641.

(*b*) To consider information brought to its attention concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(*c*) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(*d*) To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

(*e*) To continue its cooperation with other relevant sanctions committees, in particular that established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995 concerning the situation in Liberia and that established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 concerning the situation in Angola;

8. *Requests* all States to report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997), within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution, on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

9. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those through which rough diamonds from Sierra Leone are known to transit, and all relevant international and regional organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of the present resolution;

10. *Encourages* the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, the Diamond High Council and all other representatives of the diamond industry to work with the Government of Sierra Leone and the Security Council Committee to develop methods and working practices to facilitate the effective implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Invites* States, international organizations, members of the diamond industry and other relevant entities in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to contribute to the further development of a well-structured and well-regulated diamond industry that provides for the identification of the provenance of rough diamonds;

12. *Requests* the Security Council Committee to hold an exploratory hearing in New York, no later than 31 July 2000, to assess the role of diamonds in the Sierra Leone conflict and the link between trade in Sierra Leone diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel in violation of resolution 1171 (1998), involving representatives of interested States and regional organizations, the diamond industry and other relevant experts, requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources, and further requests the Committee to report on the hearing to the Council;

13. *Welcomes* the commitments made by certain members of the diamond industry not to trade in diamonds originating from conflict zones, including in Sierra Leone, urges all other companies and individuals involved in trading in rough diamonds to make similar declarations in respect of Sierra Leone diamonds, and underlines the importance of relevant financial institutions encouraging such companies to do so;

14. *Stresses* the need for the extension of government authority to the diamond-producing areas for a durable solution to the problem of illegal exploitation of diamonds in Sierra Leone;

15. *Decides* to conduct a first review of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above, no later than 15 September 2000, and further reviews every six months following the date of adoption of the present resolution, and to consider at those times what further measures may be necessary;

16. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to report to the Security Council Committee information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

B

Stressing the need to ensure effective implementation of the measures concerning arms and related materiel imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998),

Stressing also the obligation of all Member States, including those neighbouring Sierra Leone, to comply fully with the measures imposed by the Council,

Recalling the Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa adopted in Abuja on 31 October 1998 by the heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States,[204]

17. *Reminds* States of their obligation to implement fully the measures imposed by resolution 1171 (1998), and calls upon them, where they have not already done so, to enforce, strengthen or enact, as appropriate, legislation making it a criminal offence under domestic law for their nationals or other persons operating on their territory to act in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of that resolution, and to report to the Security Council Committee no later than 31 July 2000 on the implementation of those measures;

18. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to report to the Security Council Committee information on possible violations of the measures imposed by the Council;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council Committee, to establish a panel of experts, for an initial period of four months, consisting of no more than five members:

(*a*) To collect information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998) and the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel, including through visits to Sierra Leone and other States, as appropriate, and making contact with those they consider appropriate, including diplomatic missions;

(*b*) To consider the adequacy, for the purpose of detecting flights by aircraft suspected of carrying arms and related materiel across national borders in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998), of air traffic control systems in the region;

(*c*) To participate, if possible, in the hearing referred to in paragraph 12 above;

(*d*) To report to the Council through the Security Council Committee with observations and recommendations on strengthening the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998), and those imposed by paragraph 1 above, no later than 31 October 2000;

and also requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources;

20. *Expresses its readiness*, on the basis, inter alia, of the report produced pursuant to paragraph 19 (*d*) above, to consider appropriate action in relation to States that it determines to have violated the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998) and paragraph 1 above;

21. *Urges* all States to cooperate with the panel in the discharge of its mandate, and underlines, in this regard, the importance of the cooperation and technical expertise of the Secretariat and other parts of the United Nations system;

22. *Requests* the Security Council Committee to strengthen existing contacts with regional organizations, in particular the Economic Community of West African States and the Organization of African Unity, and relevant international organizations, including Interpol, with a view to

[204] S/1998/1194, annex.

identifying ways to improve effective implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998);

23. *Also requests* the Security Council Committee to make information it considers relevant publicly available through appropriate media, including through the improved use of information technology;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publicize the provisions of the present resolution and the obligations imposed thereby;

25. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 4168th meeting
by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention
(Mali).

Decisions

At its 4173rd meeting, on 17 July 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[205]

> "The Security Council expresses its full support for the decision taken by the Secretary-General to mount a military operation by the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone to relieve its surrounded peacekeepers and military observers at Kailahun. It expresses its satisfaction at the successful outcome of the operation, with the minimum of casualties among United Nations personnel. The Council expresses its admiration for the professionalism, determination and robustness displayed by all the Mission forces involved in this difficult and dangerous operation, and for the leadership and skill of the Force Commander, General Jetley, under whose personal command it was carried out.
>
> "The Council believes that the hostile stance taken by the Revolutionary United Front towards Mission personnel at Kailahun had become intolerable. It fully concurs with the assessment of the Secretary-General in this regard. It is firmly of the view that, after the denial of freedom of movement by the Front for over two months; the exhaustion of intensive diplomatic and political efforts and the recent decision by the Front to impede resupply to Kailahun, the Force Commander, under those circumstances, had no choice but to take resolute action to restore the security and freedom of movement of Mission personnel, as authorized under the mandate of the Mission.
>
> "The Council pays tribute to the forces of the Indian contingent of the Mission, which took the lead in the execution of the operation. The Council expresses its profound condolences to the family of the Indian sergeant, Krishna Kumar, who gave his life in the cause of peace. It also expresses its sympathies to those who were wounded. The Council commends equally the critical role played by the Nigerian and Ghanaian contingents that provided essential flank and rear support, without which the operation would not have been possible, as well as the contribution of the force as a whole. The Council also expresses its appreciation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the valuable logistical support provided. The cooperation, coherence and sense of common purpose displayed by all concerned should be considered an example of the very best in United Nations multilateral peacekeeping.

The Council believes that there is now a firm foundation on which the Mission can build as it continues to implement its mandate and work towards a lasting peaceful settlement to the

[205] S/PRST/2000/24.

conflict in Sierra Leone. While noting these positive developments, the Council recognizes that there is still much to be done, and expresses its full support to the Mission in its efforts to implement its mandate."

At its 4184th meeting, on 4 August 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/455)

"Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/751)".

Resolution 1313 (2000)
of 4 August 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Condemning in the strongest terms the armed attacks against and the detention of the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, and commending the Mission and the Force Commander for the recent resolute action taken in response to the continuing threat to the mission from the Revolutionary United Front and other armed elements in Sierra Leone,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 19 May 2000[202] and 31 July 2000,[206]

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone until 8 September 2000;

2. *Considers* that the widespread and serious violations of the Peace Agreement signed in Lomé on 7 July 1999[198] by the Revolutionary United Front since early May 2000 constitute a breakdown of the prior, generally permissive environment based on the Peace Agreement and predicated on the cooperation of the parties, that until security conditions have been established allowing progress towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Sierra Leone there will continue to be a threat to the Mission and the security of the state of Sierra Leone, and that in order to counter that threat, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of the Mission require appropriate strengthening;

3. *Expresses its intention*, in this context, taking into account the views of the Government of Sierra Leone, the Economic Community of West African States and the troop-contributing countries, to strengthen the mandate of the Mission as established in resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999 and 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000 with the following priority tasks:

(*a*) To maintain the security of the Lungi and Freetown peninsulas, and their major approach routes;

(*b*) To deter and, where necessary, decisively counter the threat of attack by the Revolutionary United Front by responding robustly to any hostile action or threat of imminent and direct use of force;

(*c*) To deploy progressively in a coherent operational structure and in sufficient numbers and density at key strategic locations and main population centres and, in coordination with the

[206] S/2000/751.

Government of Sierra Leone, to assist, through its presence and within the framework of its mandate, the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to extend state authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country, and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under threat of imminent physical violence;

(*d*) To patrol actively on strategic lines of communication, specifically main access routes to the capital in order to dominate ground, ensure freedom of movement and facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance;

(*e*) To assist in the promotion of the political process leading, inter alia, to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, where possible;

4. *Considers* that, in order to allow the restructuring of the force and provide the additional capability required for the achievement of the priority tasks set out in paragraph 3 above, the military component of the Mission should be reinforced through accelerated troop rotations, as appropriate, and with, inter alia, further aviation and maritime assets, a strengthened force reserve, upgraded communications and specialist combat and logistic support assets;

5. *Recognizes* that the offensive by the Revolutionary United Front against the Mission since May 2000 revealed serious inherent weaknesses in the structure, command and control and resources of the Mission, as referred to in paragraph 54 of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 July 2000,[206] reflecting the findings of the United Nations assessment mission that visited Sierra Leone from 2 to 8 June 2000, welcomes the recommendations made and action already taken to address those deficiencies, and requests the Secretary-General to take further urgent steps to implement those recommendations, to improve the performance and capacity of the mission;

6. *Stresses* that the successful achievement of the objectives of the mission, including the priority tasks set out in paragraph 3 above, will depend on the provision to the Mission of fully equipped, complete units, with the required capabilities, effective command and control structure and capacity, a single chain of command, adequate resources and the commitment to implement the mandate of the mission in full as authorized by the Council;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after further consultations with troop-contributing countries, to provide a further report to the Council as soon as possible on the proposals in paragraphs 2 to 6 above, with recommendations for the restructuring and strengthening of the Mission, and expresses its intention to take a decision on those recommendations expeditiously;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4184th meeting.

Decision

At its 4186th meeting, on 14 August 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/751)".

Resolution 1315 (2000) of 14 August 2000

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the very serious crimes committed within the territory of Sierra Leone against the people of Sierra Leone and United Nations and associated personnel and at the prevailing situation of impunity,

Commending the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone and the Economic Community of West African States to bring lasting peace to Sierra Leone,

Noting that the heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States agreed at the twenty-third summit of that organization, held in Abuja on 28 and 29 May 2000, to dispatch a regional investigation of the resumption of hostilities,

Noting also the steps taken by the Government of Sierra Leone in creating a national truth and reconciliation process, as required by article XXVI of the Peace Agreement signed in Lomé on 7 July 1999[198] to contribute to the promotion of the rule of law,

Recalling that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General appended to his signature of the Peace Agreement a statement that the United Nations holds the understanding that the amnesty provisions of the Agreement shall not apply to international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Reaffirming the importance of compliance with international humanitarian law, and reaffirming also that persons who commit or authorize serious violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible and accountable for those violations and that the international community will exert every effort to bring those responsible to justice in accordance with international standards of justice, fairness and due process of law,

Recognizing that, in the particular circumstances of Sierra Leone, a credible system of justice and accountability for the very serious crimes committed there would end impunity and would contribute to the process of national reconciliation and to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

Taking note in this regard of the letter dated 12 June 2000 from the President of Sierra Leone to the Secretary-General and the suggested framework transmitted therewith,[207]

Recognizing the desire of the Government of Sierra Leone for assistance from the United Nations in establishing a strong and credible court that will meet the objectives of bringing justice and ensuring lasting peace,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 July 2000,[206] and, in particular, taking note with appreciation of the steps already taken by the Secretary-General in response to the request by the Government of Sierra Leone to assist it in establishing a special court,

Noting the negative impact of the security situation on the administration of justice in Sierra Leone and the pressing need for international cooperation to assist in strengthening the judicial system of Sierra Leone,

Acknowledging the important contribution that can be made to that effort by qualified persons from West African States, the Commonwealth, other States Members of the United Nations and international organizations, to expedite the process of bringing justice and reconciliation to Sierra Leone and the region,

Reiterating that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone to create an independent special court consistent with the present resolution, and expresses its readiness to take further steps expeditiously upon receiving and reviewing the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 6 below;

2. *Recommends* that the subject matter jurisdiction of the special court should include notably crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international

[207] See S/2000/786, annex.

humanitarian law, as well as crimes under relevant Sierra Leonean law committed within the territory of Sierra Leone;

3. *Recommends also* that the special court should have personal jurisdiction over persons who bear the greatest responsibility for the commission of the crimes referred to in paragraph 2 above, including those leaders who, in committing such crimes, have threatened the establishment and implementation of the peace process in Sierra Leone;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring the impartiality, independence and credibility of the process, in particular with regard to the status of the judges and the prosecutors;

5. *Requests*, in this connection, that the Secretary-General, if necessary, send a team of experts to Sierra Leone as may be required to prepare the report referred to in paragraph 6 below;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on his consultations and negotiations with the Government of Sierra Leone concerning the establishment of the special court, including recommendations, no later than thirty days from the date of the present resolution;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to address in his report the questions of the temporal jurisdiction of the special court, an appeals process, including the advisability, feasibility, and appropriateness of an appeals chamber in the special court or of sharing the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda or other effective options, and a possible alternative host State, should it be necessary to convene the special court outside the seat of the court in Sierra Leone, if circumstances so require;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include recommendations on the following:

(*a*) Any additional agreements that may be required for the provision of the international assistance that will be necessary for the establishment and functioning of the special court;

(*b*) The level of participation, support and technical assistance of qualified persons from States Members of the United Nations, including, in particular, States members of the Economic Community of West African States and the Commonwealth, and from the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone that will be necessary for the efficient, independent and impartial functioning of the special court;

(*c*) The amount of voluntary contributions, as appropriate, of funds, equipment and services to the special court, including through the offer of expert personnel that may be needed from States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;

(*d*) Whether the special court could receive, as necessary and feasible, expertise and advice from the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4186th meeting.

Decision

At its 4193rd meeting, on 5 September 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/832)".

Resolution 1317 (2000) of 5 September 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000 and 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000 and all other relevant resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone until 20 September 2000;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4193rd meeting.

Decision

At its 4199th meeting, on 20 September 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/832 and Add.1)".

Resolution 1321 (2000) of 20 September 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000, 1317 (2000) of 5 September 2000 and all other relevant resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone until 31 December 2000;

2. *Decides also* to review the situation no later than 31 October 2000;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4199th meeting.

Decisions

On 20 September 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[208]

"I have the honour to inform you that, following consultations, the members of the Security Council have agreed to dispatch a mission to Sierra Leone from 7 to 14 October 2000. The members have also agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, a copy of which is enclosed. Consultations on the composition of the mission are continuing.

"I should be grateful if you would have the Secretariat make all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the work of the mission.

[208] S/2000/886.

"**Annex**

"**Terms of reference of the Security Council mission to Sierra Leone**

"– To support the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone and to consider ways of ensuring the full application of Security Council resolutions on Sierra Leone and the implementation of the measures taken by the Secretary-General to enhance the effectiveness of the Mission;

"– To support the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone and review with it the progress made with regard to certain aspects of the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed in Lomé on 7 July 1999,[198] and to explore the possibilities for support on the part of the Council;

"– To consider the regional dimensions of the crisis, including its humanitarian aspects, and what further measures the Council could envisage taking in this regard, and, in particular, to work with the leaders of the neighbouring States and the Economic Community of West African States to promote a lasting solution to the conflict and foster closer cooperation between the United Nations and the region in the context of their efforts in this regard;

"– To follow up, as appropriate, the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a special court for Sierra Leone envisaged in Security Council resolution 1315 (2000) of 14 August 2000. "

On 26 September 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[209]

"Further to my letter dated 20 September 2000 concerning the sending of a Security Council mission to Sierra Leone,[208] I have the honour to inform you that the composition of the mission will be as follows:

"United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock, head of the mission)

"Bangladesh (Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury)

"Canada (Ambassador Paul Heinbecker)

"China (Ambassador Wang Yingfan)

"Jamaica (Ambassador M. Patricia Durrant)

"Mali (Ambassador Moctar Ouane)

"Netherlands (Ambassador A. Peter van Walsum)

"Russian Federation (Ambassador Andrei Granovsky)

"Ukraine (Ambassador Volodymyr Yu. Yel'chenko)

"United States of America (Ambassador James B. Cunningham)

"I should be grateful if the necessary arrangements could be made to provide support for the mission."

On 2 November 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[210]

[209] S/2000/903.

[210] S/2000/1061.

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 30 October 2000 concerning your intention to appoint Lieutenant-General Daniel Ishmael Opande, of Kenya, as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone[211] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

At its 4216th meeting, on 3 November 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Report of the Security Council mission to Sierra Leone S/2000/992

"Seventh report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/1055)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[212]

"The Security Council expresses its concern at the continued fragile situation in Sierra Leone and the related instability in the wider subregion. It condemns the continued cross-border attacks along the border area of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Council stresses that only through a comprehensive regional approach can security and stability be restored. In this regard, it expresses its support for the efforts undertaken by the Economic Community of West African States to address the situation, and calls upon Member States to provide support.

"In this context, and following the return of its mission to Sierra Leone, the Council welcomes the recommendations made in the report of the mission.[213] It expresses its support in particular for the establishment of a continuous, United Nations-based process for overall strategic coordination on Sierra Leone, bringing together members of the Council, the Secretariat, the Economic Community of West African States, countries contributing troops to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone and the Government of Sierra Leone. The Council notes the support of the Secretary-General for this proposal in his report of 31 October 2000[214] and encourages him to take early steps to put such a process into effect.

"The Council underlines that such a coordinated strategy for lasting peace in Sierra Leone must combine both political and military elements. The Council fully supports efforts to strengthen the State institutions of Sierra Leone and to maintain the principles of democratic accountability and the rule of law. It also places emphasis on the humanitarian and human rights aspects. It welcomes the current efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to explore the possibilities for dialogue towards peace, but stresses that this should be pursued only under terms acceptable to the Government of Sierra Leone. In this context, the Council underlines the importance of the Revolutionary United Front relinquishing control of the diamond-producing areas, full freedom of movement for the Mission leading to its deployment throughout the country, proper provision for the disarmament and demobilization of all non-governmental forces, full and secure humanitarian access and the extension of the authority of the Government throughout its territory. The Council also calls upon those armed groups responsible for continuing human rights abuses to put an immediate end to such activities.

"The Council is convinced that the continuation of a credible military presence of the international community in Sierra Leone remains an indispensable element of the peace

[211] S/2000/1060.

[212] S/PRST/2000/31.

[213] S/2000/992.

[214] S/2000/1055.

process. The Council concurs with the view of the Secretary-General that a key aspect of the overall approach on Sierra Leone is continued provision of security by the Mission in key areas of the country. The Council reiterates its view that to achieve this, the Mission requires strengthening. The Council also underlines the importance of continued action to improve the effectiveness of the Mission through the full implementation of the recommendations of the May assessment mission. The Council notes the decisions by the Governments of India and Jordan to end participation by their troops in the Mission and expresses its appreciation for the important contribution made by these two contingents. It also warmly welcomes the new commitments made by Bangladesh and Ghana of additional battalions, by Ukraine of equipment and support personnel and by Slovakia of equipment to enhance force capability. The Council urges both departing and incoming contingents to display all possible flexibility to ensure that force capability is maintained as the Mission moves into this period of transition.

"The Council supports the appeal by the Secretary-General to Member States, as set out in paragraph 55 of his report, urgently to consider participating in the Mission or otherwise contributing to its reinforcement, and encourages him to intensify his consultations to this end. The Council reiterates its firm intention to take action to strengthen the Mission at the appropriate time, taking into account the readiness of troop-contributing countries to provide sufficient forces to this end."

On 22 December 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[215]

"The members of the Security Council have carefully reviewed your report of 4 October 2000 on the establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone.[216] The members of the Council wish to convey their deep appreciation for the observations and recommendations set forth therein.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their support for resolution 1315 (2000) of 14 August 2000 and the reiteration therein that the situation in Sierra Leone constitutes a threat to international peace and security. With the objective of conforming to resolution 1315 (2000) and related concerns, and subject to the agreement of the Government of Sierra Leone as necessary and appropriate, the members of the Council suggest that the draft agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone and the proposed statute of the Court be amended to incorporate the views set forth below.

"1. *Personal jurisdiction.* The members of the Council continue to hold the view, as expressed in resolution 1315 (2000), that the Special Court for Sierra Leone should have personal jurisdiction over persons who bear the greatest responsibility for the commission of crimes, including crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, as well as crimes under relevant Sierra Leonean law committed within the territory of Sierra Leone. The members of the Council believe that, by thus limiting the focus of the Special Court to those who played a leadership role, the simpler and more general formulations suggested in the appended draft will be appropriate. It is the view of the members of the Council that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission will have a major role to play in the case of juvenile offenders, and the members of the Council encourage the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations to develop suitable institutions, including specific provisions related to children, to this end. The members of the Council believe that it is the responsibility of Member States which have sent peacekeepers to Sierra Leone to investigate and prosecute any crimes they may have allegedly committed. Given the circumstances of the situation in Sierra Leone, the Special Court would have jurisdiction over those crimes only if the Council considered that the

[215] S/2000/1234.

[216] S/2000/915.

Member State was not discharging that responsibility. Therefore, members of the Council propose the inclusion of language in the agreement to be concluded between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone and in the statute of the Special Court to that effect.

"2. *Funding.* Pursuant to resolution 1315 (2000), members of the Council support the creation of a Special Court for Sierra Leone, funded through voluntary contributions. Such contributions shall take the form of funds, equipment and services, including the offer of expert personnel that may be needed from States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. It is understood that you cannot be expected to create any institution for which you do not have adequate funds in hand for at least twelve months and pledges to cover anticipated expenses for a second year of the operation of the Court.

"In order to assist the Court on questions of funding and administration, it is suggested that the arrangements between the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations provide for a management or oversight committee, which could include representatives of Sierra Leone, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Court and interested voluntary contributors. The management committee would assist the Court in obtaining adequate funding, provide advice on matters of Court administration and be available as appropriate to consult on other non-judicial matters.

"3. *Court size.* The members of the Council do not believe the creation of two trial chambers and the use of alternate judges as proposed in your report is necessary, at least not from the very outset. The Special Court should begin its work with a single trial chamber, with the possibility of adding a second chamber should the developing caseload warrant its creation. Council members also question the provision in the draft agreement and statute calling for alternate judges. It should be noted in this connection that neither the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia nor the International Tribunal for Rwanda employs alternate judges.

"The members of the Council suggest the following further adjustments of a technical or drafting nature to the agreement and to the statute of the Court: add an express provision to article 13 of the agreement as a new subparagraph (*d*) under paragraph 2, concerning immigration restrictions; to article 14 concerning witnesses and experts; and to article 4 (*c*) of the statute, modifying it so as to make it conform to the statement of the law existing in 1996 and as currently accepted by the international community.

"The members of the Council express their hope that you will concur with the proposals outlined above and adjust the draft agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone and the statute of the Court as expeditiously as possible, along the lines as indicated above and in the attached annex.

"Annex

In consequence of the comments contained in the letter, it is suggested that consideration be given to adjustment of the 'Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the Establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone' and the 'Statute of the Special Court for Sierra Leone'.

"Agreement
"Preamble

"*No change.*

"Article 1
"Establishment of the Special Court

"1. There is hereby established a Special Court for Sierra Leone to prosecute persons who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone since 30 November 1996.

"2. The Special Court shall function in accordance with the Statute of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. The Statute is annexed to this Agreement and forms an integral part thereof.

"Article 2
"Composition of the Special Court and appointment of judges

"1. The Special Court shall be composed of a Trial Chamber and an Appeals Chamber with a second Trial Chamber to be created if, after the passage of at least six months from the commencement of the functioning of the Special Court the Secretary-General, the Prosecutor or the President of the Special Court so request. Up to two alternate judges shall similarly be appointed after six months if the President of the Special Court so determines.

"2. The Chambers shall be composed of no fewer than eight independent judges and no more than eleven such judges who shall serve as follows:

"(*a*) Three judges shall serve in the Trial Chamber where one shall be appointed by the Government of Sierra Leone and two judges appointed by the Secretary-General, upon nominations forwarded by States and in particular Member States ...

"(*b*) In the event of the creation of a second Trial Chamber, that Chamber shall be likewise composed in the manner contained in subparagraph (*a*) above;

"(*c*) *Former paragraph 2* (*b*).

"3. *No change.*

"4. *No change.*

"5. If an alternate judge or judges have been appointed, in addition...

"Article 3

"*No change.*

"Articles 4 and 5

"*No change.*

"Article 6
"Expenses of the Special Court

"The expenses of the Court shall be borne by voluntary contributions from the international community. It is understood that the Secretary-General will commence the process of establishing the Court when he has sufficient contributions in hand to finance the establishment of the Court and twelve months of its operations plus pledges equal to the anticipated expenses of the second twelve months of the operation of the Court. It is further understood that the Secretary-General will continue to seek contributions equal to the anticipated expenses of the Court beyond its first twenty-four months of operation. Should voluntary contributions be insufficient for the Court to implement its mandate, the Secretary-General and the Security Council shall explore alternate means of financing the Court.

"Articles 7 to 12

"*No change.*

"Article 13
"New paragraph 2 (*d*)

"Immunity from any immigration restrictions during his or her stay as well as during his or her journey to the Court and back.

"Article 14

"... The provisions of article 13, paragraph 2 (*a*) and (*d*), shall apply to them.

"Articles 15 to 20

"No change.

"Statute
"Preamble

"No change.

"Article 1
"Competence of the Special Court

"(*a*) The Special Court shall, except as provided in subparagraph (*b*), have the power to prosecute persons who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone since 30 November 1996, including those leaders who, in committing such crimes, have threatened the establishment of and implementation of the peace process in Sierra Leone.

"(*b*) Any transgressions by peacekeepers and related personnel present in Sierra Leone pursuant to the Status of Mission Agreement in force between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone or agreements between Sierra Leone and other Governments or regional organizations, or, in the absence of such agreement, provided that the peacekeeping operations were undertaken with the consent of the Government of Sierra Leone, shall be within the primary jurisdiction of the sending State.

"(*c*) In the event the sending State is unwilling or unable genuinely to carry out an investigation or prosecution, the Court may, if authorized by the Security Council on the proposal of any State, exercise jurisdiction over such persons.

"Articles 2 and 3

"No change.

"Article 4

"...

"(*c*) Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities.

"Articles 5 and 6

"No change.

"Article 7

"Should any person who was at the time of the alleged commission of the crime below 18 years of age come before the Court, he or she shall be treated with dignity and a sense of worth, taking into account his or her young age and the desirability of promoting his or her rehabilitation, reintegration into and assumption of a constructive role in society, and in accordance with international human rights standards, in particular the rights of the child.

"Articles 8 to 10

"No change.

"Article 11

"(*a*) The Chambers, comprising one or more Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber;

"Article 12

"1. The Chambers shall be composed of not less than eight or more than eleven independent judges, who shall serve as follows:

"[*Consequential changes in paras. 1 (a) and 4.*]"

At its 4253rd meeting, on 22 December 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Sierra Leone

"Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/1199)".

Resolution 1334 (2000)
of 22 December 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000, 1317 (2000) of 5 September 2000, 1321 (2000) of 20 September 2000, the statement by its President of 3 November 2000,[212] and all other relevant resolutions and the statements by its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 December 2000,[217]

1. *Expresses its continued concern* at the continuing fragile situation in Sierra Leone and neighbouring States;

2. *Takes note* of the Agreement on the Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front, signed in Abuja on 10 November 2000,[218] expresses its concern at the failure of the Front fully to meet its obligations under the agreement, and calls upon it to give a more convincing demonstration of commitment to the ceasefire and the peace process;

3. *Recalls* that the main objectives of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, as set out in resolution 1313 (2000) and confirmed in the concept of operations proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 24 August 2000,[219] remain to assist the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to extend State authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country and to assist in the promotion of the political process, leading to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme where possible, and reiterates that, to that end, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of the Mission require appropriate strengthening;

4. *Commends* the continued efforts by the Secretary-General in that regard to seek further firm commitments of troops for the Mission, strongly urges all States in a position to do so seriously to consider contributing peacekeeping forces for Sierra Leone, and expresses its appreciation to those States which have already made such offers;

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[217] S/2000/1199.

[218] S/2000/1091, annex.

[219] S/2000/832 and Add.1.

5. *Expresses its intention*, in that context, following consultations with troop-contributing countries, to respond promptly to any additional specific recommendations made by the Secretary-General in the next period on the force strength and tasks of the Mission;

6. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the Mission until 31 March 2001;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4253rd meeting.

PROTECTION OF UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL, ASSOCIATED PERSONNEL AND HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL IN CONFLICT ZONES

Decisions

At its 4100th meeting, on 9 February 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Egypt, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa and Uruguay to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend invitations, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Catherine Bertini, Executive Director of the World Food Programme and to Mrs. Sylvie Junod, head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[220]

> "The Security Council is gravely concerned at continued attacks against United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel, which are in violation of international law, including international humanitarian law.
>
> "The Council recalls its resolution 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, and reaffirms the statements by its President of 31 March 1993, on the safety of United Nations forces and personnel deployed in conditions of strife,[221] of 12 March 1997, on condemnation of attacks on United Nations personnel,[222] of 19 June 1997, on the use of force against refugees and civilians in conflict situations,[223] and of 29 September 1998, on protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations.[224] The Council also recalls General Assembly resolution 54/192 of 17 December 1999, on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel.
>
> "The Council further recalls the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,[225] and the addendum thereto, on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel,[226] and looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General

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[220] S/PRST/2000/4.

[221] S/25493.

[222] S/PRST/1997/13.

[223] S/PRST/1997/34.

[224] S/PRST/1998/30.

[225] A/54/154-E/1999/94.

[226] Ibid., Add.1.

pursuant to resolution 54/192 to be submitted to the General Assembly in May 2000, which should contain a detailed analysis and recommendations addressing the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994.[227]

"The Council notes with satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, recognizes its importance for addressing the security of such personnel and recalls the relevant principles contained therein. The Council encourages all States to become party to and respect fully their obligations under the relevant instruments, including the above-mentioned Convention.

"The Council recalls that, on a number of occasions, it has condemned attacks and the use of force against United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel. It strongly deplores the fact that incidents of violence have continued, leading to a rising toll of casualties among United Nations, associated and humanitarian personnel. The Council strongly condemns the acts of murder and various forms of physical and psychological violence, including abduction, hostage-taking, kidnapping, harassment and illegal arrest and detention to which such personnel have been subjected, as well as acts of destruction and looting of their property, all of which are unacceptable.

"The Council also recalls that the primary responsibility for the security and protection of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel, lies with the host State. The Council urges States and non-State parties to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel, and to take all appropriate steps, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law, to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel, and underlines the importance of unhindered access to populations in need.

"The Council urges States to fulfil their responsibility to act promptly and effectively in their domestic legal systems to bring to justice all those responsible for attacks and other acts of violence against such personnel, and to enact effective national legislation as required for that purpose.

"The Council will continue to stress in its resolutions the imperative for humanitarian assistance missions and personnel to have safe and unimpeded access to civilian populations and, in this context, is prepared to consider taking all appropriate measures at its disposal to ensure the safety and security of such personnel.

"The Council welcomes the inclusion as a war crime in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[228] of attacks intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians under the international law of armed conflict, and notes the role that the Court could play in bringing to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law.

"The Council expresses the view that improving the security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel, may require, inter alia, the development and strengthening of all aspects of the current safety and security regime in place, as well as the adoption of effective action to address the impunity of those who commit crimes against such personnel.

"The Council recognizes the importance of issuing clear, appropriate and feasible mandates for peacekeeping operations, to ensure that they are applied in a timely, efficient

[227] General Assembly resolution 49/59, annex.

[228] A/CONF.183/9.

and objective manner, and of ensuring that all new and ongoing United Nations field operations, include appropriate modalities for the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel. The Council underscores the fact that United Nations personnel have the right to act in self-defence.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to complete the process of conducting a general and comprehensive review of security in peacekeeping operations, with a view to elaborating and undertaking further specific and practical measures to increase the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel.

"The Council considers it important that a comprehensive security plan be developed for every peacekeeping and humanitarian operation and that, during early elaboration and implementation of that plan, Member States and the Secretariat cooperate fully in order to ensure, inter alia, an open and immediate exchange of information on security issues.

"The Council, bearing in mind the need to reinforce the responsibility of the host State for the physical security of United Nations and associated personnel, also underlines the importance of including in each status-of-forces agreement and status-of-missions agreement specific and practical measures based on the provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

"The Council recalls the obligations of all United Nations personnel and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel, to observe and respect the national laws of the host State in accordance with international law and the Charter.

"The Council believes it is essential to continue to strengthen security arrangements, to improve their management, and to allocate adequate resources to the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, and humanitarian personnel."

THE SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1997, 1998 and 1999.]

Decisions

At its 4101st meeting, on 10 February 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Central African Republic

"Ninth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (S/2000/24)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[229]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 January 2000 submitted in accordance with resolution 1271 (1999) of 22 October 1999.[230]

"The Council commends the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the contribution they have made

[229] S/PRST/2000/5.

[230] S/2000/24.

to the restoration of peace and security in the Central African Republic, and for their important and tangible support for the holding of free and fair legislative and presidential elections, the restructuring of the security forces, the training of the police force and the launching of vital reforms in the political, social and economic fields in the Central African Republic. The Council expresses its thanks to all the countries that took part in and contributed to the success of the Mission, particularly the troop-contributing countries.

"The Council recognizes the significant progress made by the Government of the Central African Republic in implementing the Bangui Agreements[231] and the National Reconciliation Pact,[232] which are the foundations of peace and stability in the country.

"The Council strongly encourages the Government of the Central African Republic to do all it can to build on the progress made while the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic were present in the country, and to work with determination to strengthen democratic institutions, broaden the scope of reconciliation and national unity and promote economic reform and recovery. The Council urges the Government of the Central African Republic to continue to conform to the requirements of the programmes for economic reform and financial consolidation agreed upon with the international financial institutions. The Council calls upon the members of the international community and upon bilateral and multilateral donors in particular to give their active support to the efforts being made to this end by the Government of the Central African Republic. The Council wishes to stress the importance of providing international assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Central African Republic and the other countries of the region in order to contribute to regional stability.

"The Council welcomes the promulgation by the Central African authorities of three laws on the restructuring of the armed forces and the decrees issued by the Government so that these laws can be implemented. The Council encourages the Central African authorities actively to prepare and to submit, with the help of the United Nations, specific plans for the holding of a meeting in New York to mobilize the financial and other resources necessary for the effective implementation of the programme for the restructuring of the Central African Armed Forces, and the demobilization and reintegration programme. The Council calls upon the members of the international community to support these programmes.

"The Council welcomes in particular the decision by the Government of the Central African Republic to disband the Special Force for the Defence of the Republican Institutions, and notes with satisfaction that the Force will be replaced by a unit fully integrated into the national security forces, under the command of the Chief of Staff of the Central African Armed Forces, and that its mission will be strictly limited to protecting State authorities at the highest level.

"The Council also welcomes the decision by the Secretary-General, which has been accepted by the Government of the Central African Republic, to establish, for an initial period of one year, beginning on 15 February 2000, the United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in the Central African Republic, headed by a representative of the Secretary-General, and encourages the Central African authorities and the Office to work closely together. The Council notes with satisfaction that the principal mission of the Office will be to support the efforts of the Government to consolidate peace and national reconciliation, strengthen democratic institutions and facilitate the mobilization at the international level of political support and resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery in the Central African Republic, and that the Office is also tasked with monitoring developments in, and promoting public awareness of, human rights issues.

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[231] S/1997/561, appendices III–VI.

[232] S/1998/219, appendix.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed of the activities of the Office, the situation in the Central African Republic and, in particular, the progress achieved in political, social and economic reforms, and to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2000 and every six months thereafter."

On 1 May 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[233]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 April 2000 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Cheikh Tidiane Sy, of Senegal, as your Representative in the Central African Republic and head of the United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in the Central African Republic[234] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

On 3 October 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[235]

"I have the honour to inform you that, as requested, your letter dated 28 September 2000 concerning your proposal to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in the Central African Republic until 31 December 2001[236] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the proposal contained in your letter."

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN ARMED CONFLICT

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1999.*]

Decisions

On 14 February 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the President of the General Assembly:[237]

"By its resolution 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, the Security Council undertook to review the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict[238] and to consider appropriate steps by April 2000 in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations. To that end an informal working group of the Council was established in November 1999.

"On 11 November 1999, the President of the Security Council wrote a letter to the Secretary-General indicating that some of the recommendations contained in the aforementioned report related to the responsibilities of the General Assembly and suggesting that the Secretary-General consequently make the report available to the Assembly. This has been done, and the report now exists as a document of the General Assembly.[239] During the review process currently under way, the members of the informal working group suggested that four recommendations should be referred to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping

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[233] S/2000/367.
[234] S/2000/366.
[235] S/2000/944.
[236] S/2000/943.
[237] S/2000/119.
[238] S/1999/957.
[239] A/54/619.

Operations of the General Assembly for consideration. I should be grateful if the Special Committee would undertake to consider those four recommendations and, by the end of its annual formal session (11 February–10 March 2000), offer guidance on how those recommendations might be acted upon.

"The four recommendations are as follows:

"(*a*) Take steps that strengthen the capacity of the Organization to plan and deploy rapidly. This includes enhancing the participation in the United Nations Stand-by Arrangements System, including by increasing the numbers of civilian police and specialized civil administration and humanitarian personnel. Rapidly deployable units of military and police are also required. Also essential is the capacity to quickly deploy a mission headquarters;

"(*b*) Support a public 'ombudsman' with all peacekeeping operations to deal with complaints from the general public about the behaviour of United Nations peacekeepers and establish an ad hoc fact-finding commission, as necessary, to examine reports on alleged breaches of international humanitarian and human rights law committed by members of United Nations forces;

"(*c*) Request the deploying Member States to report to the United Nations on measures taken to prosecute members of their armed forces who have violated international humanitarian and human rights law while in the service of the United Nations;

"(*d*) Mobilize international support for national security forces, from logistical and operational assistance to technical advice, training and supervision where necessary.

"Any views the Special Committee might wish to offer with regard to other recommendations relating to peacekeeping would, of course, also be welcome."

At its 4130th meeting, on 19 April 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and the Sudan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Protection of civilians in armed conflict

"Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/1999/957)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Jakob Kellenberger, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Resolution 1296 (2000)
of 19 April 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, the statement by its President of 12 February 1999[240] and other relevant resolutions and statements by its President,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict,[238]

Expressing its appreciation to the informal working group established pursuant to resolution 1265 (1999) for its work,

[240] S/PRST/1999/6.

Expressing its regret that civilians account for the vast majority of casualties in armed conflicts and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, reaffirming its concern at the hardships borne by civilians during armed conflict, in particular as a result of acts of violence directed against them, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace, reconciliation and development,

Bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, and underlining the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the Charter as set out in Article 1, paragraphs 1 to 4, and to the principles of the Charter, as set out in Article 2, paragraphs 1 to 7, including its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States, and to respect for the sovereignty of all States,

Underlining the need for all parties concerned to comply with the provisions of the Charter and with rules and principles of international law, in particular international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to implement fully the relevant decisions of the Security Council,

1. *Emphasizes* the need, when considering ways to provide for the protection of civilians in armed conflict, to proceed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the particular circumstances, and affirms its intention to take into account relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999[238] when carrying out its work;

2. *Reaffirms its strong condemnation* of the deliberate targeting of civilians or other protected persons in situations of armed conflict, and calls upon all parties to put an end to such practices;

3. *Notes* that the overwhelming majority of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in situations of armed conflict are civilians and, as such, are entitled to the protection afforded to civilians under existing international humanitarian law;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of adopting a comprehensive approach to conflict prevention, invites Member States and the Secretary-General to bring to its attention any matter which in their opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security, affirms in this regard its willingness to consider, in the light of its discussion of such matters, the establishment, in appropriate circumstances, of preventive missions, and recalls, in this regard, the statement by its President of 30 November 1999;[241]

5. *Notes that* the deliberate targeting of civilian populations or other protected persons and the committing of systematic, flagrant and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in situations of armed conflict may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and in this regard reaffirms its readiness to consider such situations and, where necessary, to adopt appropriate steps;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to refer to the Council relevant information and analysis where he believes that such information or analysis could contribute to the resolution of issues before it;

7. *Expresses its intention* to collaborate with representatives of the relevant regional and subregional organizations, where appropriate, in order further to improve opportunities for the resolution of armed conflicts and the protection of civilians in such conflict;

8. *Underlines* the importance of safe and unimpeded access of humanitarian personnel to civilians in armed conflicts, calls upon all parties concerned, including neighbouring States, to cooperate fully with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator and United Nations agencies

[241] S/PRST/1999/34.

in providing such access, invites States and the Secretary-General to bring to its attention information regarding the deliberate denial of such access in violation of international law, where such denial may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and in this regard expresses its willingness to consider such information and, when necessary, to adopt appropriate steps;

9. *Reaffirms its grave concern* at the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on civilians, including the particular impact that armed conflict has on women, children and other vulnerable groups, and further reaffirms in this regard the importance of fully addressing their special protection and assistance needs in the mandates of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building operations;

10. *Expresses its intention*, where appropriate, to call upon the parties to a conflict to make special arrangements to meet the protection and assistance requirements of women, children and other vulnerable groups, including through the promotion of "days of immunization" and other opportunities for the safe and unhindered delivery of basic necessary services;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance for humanitarian organizations to uphold the principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity in their humanitarian activities, and recalls in this regard the statement by its President of 9 March 2000;[242]

12. *Reiterates its call* to all parties concerned, including non-State parties, to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, as well as personnel of humanitarian organizations, and recalls, in this regard, the statement of by its President of 9 February 2000;[243]

13. *Affirms its intention* to ensure, where appropriate and feasible, that peacekeeping missions are given suitable mandates and adequate resources to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical danger, including by strengthening the ability of the United Nations to plan and rapidly deploy peacekeeping personnel, civilian police, civil administrators, and humanitarian personnel, utilizing the stand-by arrangements as appropriate;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General to bring to its attention situations where refugees and internally displaced persons are vulnerable to the threat of harassment or where their camps are vulnerable to infiltration by armed elements and where such situations may constitute a threat to international peace and security, expresses, in this regard, its willingness to consider such situations and, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to help to create a secure environment for civilians endangered by conflicts, including by providing support to States concerned in this regard, and recalls, in this regard, its resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998;

15. *Indicates its willingness* to consider the appropriateness and feasibility of temporary security zones and safe corridors for the protection of civilians and the delivery of assistance in situations characterized by the threat of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes against the civilian population;

16. *Affirms its intention* to include in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, clear terms for activities related to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including in particular child soldiers, as well as for the safe and timely disposal of surplus arms and ammunition, emphasizes the importance of incorporating such measures in specific peace agreements, where appropriate and with the consent of the parties, also emphasizes in this regard the importance of adequate resources being made available, and recalls the statement by its President of 23 March 2000;[244]

17. *Reaffirms its condemnation* of all incitements to violence against civilians in situations of armed conflict, also reaffirms the need to bring to justice individuals who incite or otherwise

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[242] S/PRST/2000/7.

[243] S/PRST/2000/4.

[244] S/PRST/2000/10.

cause such violence, and indicates its willingness, when authorizing missions, to consider, where appropriate, steps in response to media broadcasts inciting genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law;

18. *Affirms* that, where appropriate, United Nations peacekeeping missions should include a mass-media component that can disseminate information about international humanitarian law and human rights law, including peace education and protection of children, while also giving objective information about the activities of the United Nations, and further affirms that, where appropriate, regional peacekeeping operations should be encouraged to include such mass-media components;

19. *Reiterates* the importance of compliance with relevant provisions of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and of providing appropriate training in such law, including child and gender-related provisions, as well as in negotiation and communications skills, cultural awareness, civil-military coordination and sensitivity in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, to personnel involved in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities, requests the Secretary-General to disseminate appropriate guidance and to ensure that such United Nations personnel have the appropriate training, and urges relevant Member States, as necessary and feasible, to disseminate appropriate instructions and to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programmes for personnel involved in similar activities;

20. *Notes* the entry into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction of 1997[245] and the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II),[246] to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects of 1980,[247] recalls the relevant provisions contained therein, notes the beneficial impact that their implementation will have on the safety of civilians and encourages those in a position to do so to support humanitarian mine action, including by providing financial assistance to this end;

21. *Notes* that the excessive accumulation and destabilizing effect of small arms and light weapons pose a considerable impediment to the provision of humanitarian assistance and have a potential to exacerbate and prolong conflicts, endanger civilians and undermine security and the confidence required for a return to peace and stability;

22. *Recalls* the decision of the members of the Council set out in the note by its President of 17 April 2000[248] to establish on a temporary basis an informal working group of the Security Council on the general issue of sanctions, and requests the informal working group to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 September 1999 relating to its mandate;

23. *Recalls* the letter from its President to the President of the General Assembly dated 14 February 2000,[237] takes note of the letter to its President from the President of the General Assembly dated 7 April 2000[249] transmitting a letter dated 1 April 2000 from the Chairman of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, welcomes in this regard the work by the Committee with reference to the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General of

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[245] See Conference on Disarmament document CD/1478.

[246] CCW/CONF.I/16 (Part I), annex B.

[247] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

[248] S/2000/319.

[249] S/2000/298.

8 September 1999 which relate to its mandate, and encourages the General Assembly to continue consideration of these aspects of the protection of civilians in armed conflict;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include in his written reports to the Council on matters of which it is seized, as appropriate, observations relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 30 March 2001 his next report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, with a view to requesting additional such reports in future, further requests the Secretary-General to include in this report any additional recommendations on ways the Council and other organs of the United Nations, acting within their sphere of responsibility, could further improve the protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict, and encourages the Secretary-General to consult the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in the preparation of the reports;

26. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4130th meeting.

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1975, 1988 and 1990 to 1999.]

Decision

At its 4106th meeting, on 29 February 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/131)".

Resolution 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, in particular resolution 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997,

Recalling also the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,[250]

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 17 February 2000[251] and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

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[250] General Assembly resolution 49/59, annex.

[251] S/2000/131.

Reiterating its full support for the continued efforts exerted by the Secretary-General, his Personal Envoy, his Special Representative and the United Nations Mission for a Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan[252] and agreements adopted by the parties, to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Noting the concern expressed in the report about the possibility of achieving a smooth and consensual implementation of the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties, despite the support given by the international community, and urging the parties to cooperate so as to achieve a lasting solution,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for a Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 May 2000;

2. *Supports* the intention of the Secretary-General, as stated, inter alia, in his report, to ask his Personal Envoy to consult the parties and, taking into account existing and potential obstacles, to explore ways and means to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution of their dispute;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate of the Mission;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4106th meeting.

Decision

At its 4149th meeting, on 31 May 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/461)".

Resolution 1301 (2000)
of 31 May 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, in particular resolution 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997 and resolution 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000,

Recalling also the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,[250]

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000[253] and the efforts of his Personal Envoy in his mission as outlined therein, and endorsing the observations and recommendations contained therein,

Reiterating its full support for the continued efforts exerted by the United Nations Mission for a Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan[252] and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people

[252] See S/21360 and S/22464.

[253] S/2000/461.

of Western Sahara, noting that fundamental differences between the parties over the interpretation of the main provisions remain to be resolved,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for a Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 July 2000, with the expectation that the parties will offer the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General specific and concrete proposals that can be agreed to, in order to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan[252] and explore all ways and means to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution to their dispute over Western Sahara;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate of the Mission;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 4149th meeting by 12 votes to 1 (Namibia), with 2 abstentions (Jamaica and Mali).

Decision

At its 4175th meeting, on 25 July 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/683)".

Resolution 1309 (2000) of 25 July 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, in particular resolutions 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997, 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000 and 1301 (2000) of 31 May 2000, as well as its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,[250]

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 2000[254] and the observations and recommendations contained therein, and expressing its full support for the role and work of his Personal Envoy,

Reiterating its full support for the continued efforts exerted by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan[252] and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Noting that fundamental differences between the parties over the interpretation of the main provisions of the settlement plan remain to be resolved,

Regretting that there was no progress made during the meeting held in London on 28 June 2000 between the parties,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 October 2000, with the expectation that the parties will meet in direct talks under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to try to resolve the

[254] S/2000/683.

multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan[252] and to try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate of the Mission;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4175th meeting.

Decisions

At its 4210th meeting, held in private on 26 October 2000, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4210th meeting, held in private on 26 October 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'The situation concerning Western Sahara', for the purpose of a briefing by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco.

"In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and with the consent of the Council, the President extended an invitation to Mr. Mohamed Benaissa, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco.

"The members of the Council and Mr. Benaissa had a frank discussion."

At its 4211th meeting, on 30 October 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/1029)".

Resolution 1324 (2000)
of 30 October 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, in particular resolutions 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997, 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000, 1301 (2000) of 31 May 2000 and 1309 (2000) of 25 July 2000, as well as its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,[250]

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 25 October 2000,[255] and the observations and recommendations contained therein, and expressing its full support for the role and work of his Personal Envoy,

Reiterating its full support for the continued efforts exerted by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan[252] and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Noting that fundamental differences between the parties over the interpretation of the main provisions of the settlement plan remain to be resolved,

[255] S/2000/1029.

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 28 February 2001, with the expectation that the parties, under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, will continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan[252] and try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate of the Mission;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4211th meeting.

MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY: HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS OF ISSUES BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decisions

At its 4109th meeting, on 9 March 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Egypt, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Maintaining peace and security: Humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations.

At its 4110th meeting, on 9 March 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "Maintaining peace and security: Humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[256]

> "The Security Council has considered the humanitarian aspects of issues before the Council.
>
> "The Council recalls its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, and reaffirms the purposes and principles of the Charter. The Council reaffirms also its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States.
>
> "The Council recognizes the importance of the humanitarian dimension to the maintenance of international peace and security and to its consideration of humanitarian issues relating to the protection of all civilians and other non-combatants in situations of armed conflict. The Council recognizes that humanitarian crises can be both causes and consequences of conflicts and that they can affect the Council's efforts to prevent and end conflicts, and to deal with other threats to international peace and security.
>
> "The Council affirms that timely consideration of the following humanitarian issues contributes to preventing the escalation of conflicts and to maintaining international peace

[256] S/PRST/2000/7.

and security; access for United Nations and associated personnel, other humanitarian personnel and humanitarian supplies to the war-affected civilians; humanitarian components in peace agreements and peacekeeping operations; coordination between the Council and the relevant United Nations organs and agencies and regional bodies; and resource constraints.

"The Council reaffirms its concern for the well-being and rights of war-affected civilians, and reiterates its call to all parties to a conflict to ensure safe and unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to such civilians, in accordance with international law. The Council recognizes that the cooperation of all parties concerned is vital for effectiveness and safety in providing humanitarian assistance. In this regard, the Council reiterates its call for combatants to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel and humanitarian personnel. The Council stresses the importance of providing assistance to all those in need, with particular emphasis on women and children and other vulnerable groups affected by armed conflict, in accordance with the principle of impartiality.

"The Council notes that full and timely support for humanitarian components can be critical in ensuring and enhancing the sustainability of any peace agreement and post-conflict peace-building. It emphasizes the importance of incorporating humanitarian elements in peace negotiations and agreements, including the issue of prisoners of war, detainees and missing persons and others protected by international humanitarian law. The Council invites the Secretary-General to encourage the early consideration of such humanitarian elements in peace negotiations sponsored or supported by the United Nations, as appropriate. In cases of peace negotiations sponsored or supported directly by Member States, the Council calls upon Member States to draw, as appropriate, upon the capacity of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies as well as other relevant international humanitarian organizations and regional bodies.

"The Council notes also that in some instances the integration of humanitarian components into peacekeeping operations would contribute effectively to the fulfilment of their mandate. In this regard, the Council notes the importance of adequate training for peacekeeping personnel in international humanitarian law and human rights and with regard to the special situations of women and children as well as vulnerable population groups. The Council notes with appreciation the inclusion of personnel to handle child protection issues in some recent peacekeeping operations, and encourages the inclusion of such personnel in future operations, particularly in the context of demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers and where there are large number of displaced and other war-affected children. The Council welcomes and encourages efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases.

"The Council underlines the importance of effective coordination among relevant United Nations organs and agencies, regional bodies, other intergovernmental and international organizations and other humanitarian actors in the field in situations of ongoing conflict and peace-building through, inter alia, the development of strategic frameworks, and expresses its willingness to consider ways to improve such coordination. In this regard, the Council notes the need for further improvement in communication, information flow and coordination between the peacekeeping, humanitarian and development aspects of United Nations action.

"The Council recognizes the role played by international humanitarian organizations and non-governmental organizations in providing humanitarian assistance and alleviating the impact of humanitarian crises, and further recognizes the specific mandate of the International Committee of the Red Cross in this regard. It emphasizes that it is important for these organizations to uphold the principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity in their humanitarian activities.

"The Council notes with concern that inadequate financial support can undermine efforts to address human suffering in certain contexts. The Council recognizes the need for appropriate financial support for humanitarian activities, and calls for adequate funding of humanitarian activities, bilateral or otherwise, in particular in support of multilateral efforts. The Council notes the importance of early engagement and disbursal of funds from the international financial institutions. The Council notes also with satisfaction that its previous statements calling for full support for the United Nations consolidated appeals have had a positive impact, and expresses its willingness to continue to encourage a generous response to such appeals.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue to include the humanitarian situation in his regular briefings to the Council on countries under review, as well as the funding status of the United Nations consolidated appeals, where appropriate. It further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that his regular country reports continue to include a substantive, analytical section on humanitarian issues and their impact on international efforts to implement activities mandated by the United Nations.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1993.]

Decisions

At its 4112th meeting, on 15 March 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Haiti to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The question concerning Haiti

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (S/2000/150)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[257]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 25 February 2000 submitted in accordance with resolution 1277 (1999) of 30 November 1999.[258]

"The Council commends the Representative of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, the International Civilian Mission in Haiti and all previous missions deployed in Haiti for assisting the Haitian Government in supporting the professionalization of the Haitian National Police force, consolidating the system of justice and other national institutions of Haiti, and promoting human rights. The Council expresses its thanks to all the countries that took part in, and contributed to the success of, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, the International Civilian Mission in Haiti and all previous missions deployed in Haiti, particularly the troop-contributing countries.

"The Council recognizes that the people and the Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable

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[257] S/PRST/2000/8.

[258] S/2000/150.

environment, the administration of justice and the reconstruction of their country, and that the Government of Haiti bears particular responsibility for the further strengthening and effective functioning of the Haitian National Police and the justice system. The Council considers that timely, free and fair elections are crucial to democracy and to all aspects of Haiti's development, and strongly urges the Haitian authorities to work cooperatively together in order to finalize arrangements for holding credible elections as rapidly as possible so as to restore, promptly and fully, the lapsed parliament and independent local governments.

"The Council commends the Secretary-General for ensuring a phased transition to the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti, and recognizes that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute a major task facing the Government and people of Haiti and that significant international assistance is indispensable for the sustainable development of Haiti.

"The Council recognizes the success of cooperative efforts in bringing about the mandate for this new mission in Haiti, and notes with satisfaction the contributions made by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in this regard. The Council welcomes the initiative of the Economic and Social Council to develop a strategic framework and a comprehensive approach for a long-term United Nations programme of support for Haiti, and underlines the vital link between national stability and economic and social development.

"The Council expects the Secretary-General to keep it informed, as appropriate, of the situation in Haiti and, in particular, of the progress achieved in the electoral process."

THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN AND ALONG THE TAJIK-AFGHAN BORDER

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1993.]

Decisions

At its 4115th meeting, on 21 March 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

"Interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/2000/214)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At its 4116th meeting, on 21 March 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

"Interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/2000/214)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[259]

[259] S/PRST/2000/9.

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 2000 on the situation in Tajikistan, submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1274 (1999) of 12 November 1999.[260]

"The Council welcomes decisive progress in the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, signed in Moscow on 27 June 1997,[261] achieved due to sequential and persistent efforts by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leadership of the Commission on National Reconciliation.

"The Council welcomes, in particular, the holding, on 27 February 2000, of the first multi-party and pluralistic parliamentary elections in Tajikistan, in spite of serious problems and shortcomings, as noted by the Joint Electoral Observation Mission for Tajikistan. It notes that with the holding of these elections the transition period envisaged in the General Agreement is coming to a close. The Council acknowledges the significant achievement of the Tajik parties, which have managed to overcome many obstacles and to put their country on the path to peace, national reconciliation and democracy. It urges the Government and the Parliament of Tajikistan to work towards elections in the future that meet fully acceptable standards, as a means to consolidate peace.

"The Council notes with satisfaction that the United Nations has played an important role in this success. It welcomes the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, supported by the Contact Group of Guarantor States and International Organizations, the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, being instrumental in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement.

"The Council supports the intention of the Secretary-General to withdraw the Mission of Observers when its mandate expires on 15 May 2000. The Council expects that the Secretary-General will inform it of the outcome of his current consultations with the Government of Tajikistan on a role for the United Nations in the period of post-conflict peace-building and consolidation."

At its 4140th meeting, on 12 May 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Portugal, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/2000/387)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ivo Petrov, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the Mission in Tajikistan.

At its 4141st meeting, on 12 May 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/2000/387)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[262]

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[260] S/2000/214.

[261] S/1997/510, annex I.

[262] S/PRST/2000/17.

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 5 May 2000 on the situation in Tajikistan.[263]

"The Council welcomes the success achieved in the peace process in Tajikistan with the completion of the implementation of the main provisions of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, signed in Moscow on 27 June 1997 under the auspices of the United Nations.[261] It expresses its appreciation for the sequential and persistent efforts of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leadership of the Commission on National Reconciliation in this regard. The Council acknowledges the significant achievement of the Tajik parties, which have managed to overcome many obstacles and to put their country on the path to peace, national reconciliation and democracy. It joins the Secretary-General in hoping that these achievements will be consolidated in the further strengthening of the institutions in the country, with a view to the democratic, economic and social development of Tajik society.

"The Council notes with satisfaction that the United Nations has played a successful and important role in the peace process. It highly appreciates the efforts of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, supported by the Contact Group of Guarantor States and International Organizations, the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement.

"The Council expresses its appreciation to the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran and other interested Member States for their sustained political support for the peace efforts of the United Nations in Tajikistan, and for assisting the parties to maintain political dialogue and to overcome the crises in the peace process. It encourages the members of the former Contact Group to continue to support Tajikistan in its further efforts to consolidate peace, stability and democracy in the country.

"The Council notes with satisfaction that the Mission of Observers maintained excellent relations with the collective peacekeeping forces and the Russian border forces, which contributed to the success of the Mission and helped to support the political process on the ground.

"The Council reiterates its support for the intention of the Secretary-General to withdraw the Mission of Observers when its mandate expires on 15 May 2000. It pays tribute to all those who served in the Mission for the sake of peace in Tajikistan, and especially to those members of the Mission who gave their lives in the cause of peace.

"The Council emphasizes that the continued support of the international community in the post-conflict phase will be crucial in allowing Tajikistan to sustain and to build on the achievements of the peace process, and in helping it to lay a durable foundation for a better life for its people.

"In this regard, the Council expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his intention to inform the Council of the modalities of the establishment and functioning of a United Nations post-conflict peace-building office in Tajikistan, in order to consolidate peace and promote democracy. It encourages close cooperation between that office and the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and other international agencies in Tajikistan. The Council also encourages Member States and others concerned to make voluntary contributions to support projects aimed at the social and economic rehabilitation of this country."

On 1 June 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[264]

[263] S/2000/387.

[264] S/2000/519.

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 May 2000, in which you proposed to establish a United Nations peace-building support office in Tajikistan for an initial period of one year, starting on 1 June 2000,[265] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who took note of it with appreciation."

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY AND POST-CONFLICT PEACE-BUILDING

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1998.]

Decisions

At its 4118th meeting, on 23 March 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building

"Report of the Secretary-General on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (S/2000/101)".

At its 4119th meeting, on 23 March 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building

"Report of the Secretary-General on the role of United Nations peacekeeping in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (S/2000/101)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[266]

"The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 8 July 1999[267] and welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the Role of United Nations Peacekeeping in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration[268] of 11 February 2000. The Council recalls its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and reaffirms its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in conducting all peacekeeping and peace-building activities and the need for States to comply with their obligations under international law.

"The Council has considered the matter of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in a peacekeeping environment as part of its overall and continuing effort to contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping and peace-building activities in conflict situations around the world.

"The Council underlines that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants are mutually supportive and that the success of the process is dependent on the success of each of its steps. The Council stresses that the political commitment of the parties involved in a peace process is a precondition for the success of disarmament, demobilization

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[265] S/2000/518.

[266] S/PRST/2000/10.

[267] S/PRST/1999/21.

[268] S/2000/101.

and reintegration programmes. The Council reaffirms that disarmament and demobilization must take place in a secure and safe environment, which will give ex-combatants the confidence to lay down their arms, and underlines the importance of international assistance for long-term economic and social development to facilitate successful reintegration. In this regard, the Council notes that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration must be addressed comprehensively so as to facilitate a smooth transition from peacekeeping to peace-building.

"The Council recognizes that the mandates of peacekeeping missions increasingly include oversight of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration as one of their functions. The Council further recognizes the importance of incorporating, as appropriate, within specific peace agreements, with the consent of the parties, and on a case-by-case basis within United Nations peacekeeping mandates, clear terms for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including the safe and timely collection and disposal of arms and ammunition. The Council emphasizes that the advocacy of the international community is essential in this regard. The Council also underlines the necessity of a clear definition of tasks and division of responsibilities among all actors involved in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, including United Nations agencies and programmes, and that this should be reflected, where relevant, in the mandates of peacekeeping operations.

"The Council recognizes that effective action to curb the illegal flow of small arms and light weapons into areas of conflict can contribute to the success of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and encourages further efforts and cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and global levels to this end.

"The Council underlines in particular the importance of disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating child soldiers, as well as taking into account the problems faced by war-affected children in mission areas. It is therefore imperative that child soldiers be fully included in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and that programmes also be designed to address the special needs of all war-affected children, taking into account differences in sex and age, and their differing experiences in the course of armed conflict, with particular attention to girls. In this regard, the Council requests the Secretary-General to consult relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and other relevant organizations with expertise in the field with a view to the development of appropriate programmes, and underlines the importance of coordination in this regard.

"The Council welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to include within all peacekeeping operations personnel with appropriate training in international, humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including child- and gender-related provisions. In this regard, the Council welcomes the inclusion of a child protection adviser in some of the recent peacekeeping operations, and encourages the Secretary-General to include such personnel in future operations as appropriate. The Council stresses the importance of addressing, in particular, the needs of women ex-combatants, notes the role of women in conflict resolution and peace-building and requests the Secretary-General to take that into account.

"The Council recognizes that adequate and timely funding for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration is critical to the successful implementation of a peace process, and calls for coordination of voluntary and assessed funding to that end, including among all elements of the United Nations system. The Council welcomes the increasing involvement of the World Bank in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and stresses the importance of support of Member States for its activities in this area. The Council further encourages other international financial institutions to become involved.

"The Council stresses that training of peacekeepers in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants continues to be an important asset in the

implementation of these activities in mission areas. In that regard, the Council notes that the review by the Secretary-General of lessons learned from disarmament, demobilization and reintegration experiences may assist Member States and others in their training efforts. The Council encourages the Secretary-General to explore avenues of cooperation with existing and new peacekeeping training centres in the implementation of such training programmes.

"The Council takes note that the ultimate success of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process may require efforts long after the withdrawal of multidisciplinary peacekeeping operations. In this regard, the post-conflict United Nations presence, including the deployment, as appropriate, of a follow-on mission, may help support the advances made and further make progress on the matter.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue to address this issue on a regular basis and to draw to its attention any new developments in this area.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

THE SITUATION IN GUINEA-BISSAU

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1998 and 1999.]

Decisions

On 10 March 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[269]

"I have the honour to inform you that, as you requested, your letter dated 3 March 2000 concerning your proposal to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau for one year after the current one expires on 31 March 2000[270] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

At its 4121st meeting, on 29 March 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guinea-Bissau to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Guinea-Bissau

"Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau (S/2000/250)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At its 4122nd meeting, on 29 March 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Guinea-Bissau

"Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau (S/2000/250)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[271]

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[269] S/2000/202.

[270] S/2000/201.

[271] S/PRST/2000/11.

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 March 2000 on developments in Guinea-Bissau.[272]

"The Council pays tribute to the people of Guinea-Bissau for the success of the transitional process that has led to the organization of free, fair and transparent elections. It congratulates the Representative of the Secretary-General, the staff of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau and the States Members of the United Nations for all they have done to assist the people of Guinea-Bissau in this task. The Council also thanks the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, Member States that contributed to the Trust Fund established to support the activities of the Support Office and the Friends of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau for their contributions to consolidating peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau.

"The Council welcomes the swearing in of President Kumba Yala on 17 February 2000 and the return to constitutional and democratic order in Guinea-Bissau following the holding of free and fair presidential and legislative elections. The Council affirms that all concerned, particularly the former military junta, are obligated to recognize and uphold the results of these elections, as part of the Abuja Accord.[273]

"The Council encourages all concerned in Guinea-Bissau to work together closely in a spirit of tolerance to strengthen democratic values, protect the rule of law, depoliticize the army and safeguard human rights. The Council supports the efforts made by the Government of Guinea-Bissau to redefine the role of the military in Guinea-Bissau in accordance with the rule of law and democracy.

"The Council expresses its support for the newly elected Government of Guinea-Bissau and encourages the new authorities to develop and to implement programmes devised to consolidate peace and national reconciliation. The Council calls upon the international community to support the three-month transitional programme of the Government of Guinea-Bissau pending the organization of a new round-table conference. The Council agrees with the comment made by the Secretary-General, in paragraph 24 of his report, to the effect that the sustained support of the international community is crucial for the consolidation of the progress achieved so far, and for helping Guinea-Bissau lay a durable foundation for a better life for its people."

On 3 October 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[274]

"I have the honour to inform you that, as you requested, your letter dated 28 September 2000 concerning your proposal to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau until the end of 2001[275] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 4238th meeting, on 29 November 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Senegal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional

[272] S/2000/250.

[273] S/1998/1028, annex.

[274] S/2000/942.

[275] S/2000/941.

rules of procedure, to Mr. Callisto Madavo, Vice-President for the Africa Region of the World Bank.

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 27 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[276] the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under article 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Executive Secretary of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

At its 4239th meeting, on 29 November 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[277]

> "The Security Council reiterates its support for the democratically elected Government of Guinea-Bissau, and underlines the fact that all parties concerned, especially the members of the former military junta, must continue to uphold the results of the elections and the principles of democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights and civilian rule in the country.
>
> "The Council welcomes the return to peace, democracy and constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau, and urges all parties to work towards the consolidation of peace in a spirit of cooperation and reconciliation.
>
> "The Council notes with satisfaction the political progress made so far in Guinea-Bissau, and stresses the importance of continued cooperation by all parties towards the consolidation of sustainable peace in Guinea-Bissau. The Council calls upon the members of the former military junta to subordinate themselves fully to the civilian institutions and to withdraw from the political process. The Council underlines the fact that the primary responsibility for the consolidation of peace lies with all the parties and the people of Guinea-Bissau, and is concerned that renewed political unrest may be harmful to the consolidation of peace and the commitment of donors to support the reconstruction of Guinea-Bissau.
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> "In this connection, the Council underlines the importance of an energetic continuation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the need for an urgent and accurate census of all military forces. It recalls the statement by its President of 23 March 2000,[278] and underlines the fact that timely funding for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration is a critical factor in the successful implementation of the peace process in Guinea-Bissau. The Council commends the support provided by the Bretton Woods institutions to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Guinea-Bissau, and stresses the importance of the coordinated support of Member States for these activities.
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> "The Council recalls the statement by its President of 29 December 1998,[279] and recognizes that the challenges of the post-conflict situation in Guinea-Bissau require an integrated and consolidated approach by all actors to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau, inter alia, the United Nations system, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as bilateral donors. In this regard, the Council once again underlines the importance of ensuring a smooth transition from conflict management to post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction, which can be greatly enhanced through

[276] Document S/2000/1130, incorporated in the record of the 4238th meeting.

[277] S/PRST/2000/37.

[278] S/PRST/2000/10.

[279] S/PRST/1998/38.

adequate coordination of the efforts of all. The Council stresses the special position of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau in this regard.

"The Council recognizes and commends the important role played by the Support Office towards helping to consolidate peace, democracy and the rule of law, including the strengthening of democratic institutions, and expresses its appreciation for the activities of the Office. In order to optimize the efforts of the Office, some degree of flexibility on the part of donors and financial institutions is required concerning issues such as debt relief, trade policies and internal budget constraints.

"The Council reiterates that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitutes one of the major tasks facing Guinea-Bissau as it emerges from conflict, and that significant international assistance is indispensable for promoting sustainable development there. The Council underlines the fact that an integrated and coordinated approach is required for Guinea-Bissau, combining sustainable post-conflict peace-building and economic and development issues.

"The Council calls upon Member States to provide generous support at the next round table scheduled for February 2001 in Geneva.

"The Council acknowledges the relevance of the regional dimension. It welcomes the initiatives that the President of Guinea-Bissau and the President of Senegal have taken towards stabilization of their common border region. The Council encourages both Governments to explore further possibilities to achieve peace and stability along the regional borders. It commends the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries for their continuing contributions towards the return of peace and democracy to Guinea-Bissau.

"The Council expresses its intention to keep the situation in Guinea-Bissau under regular review and to coordinate with all actors in the post-conflict peace-building process."

THE SITUATION CONCERNING RWANDA

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1993.]

Decisions

At its 4127th meeting, on 14 April 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Rwanda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Rwanda

> "Letter dated 15 December 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1257)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Ingvar Carlsson, Chairman of the independent inquiry into the actions of the United Nations during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.

GENERAL ISSUES RELATING TO SANCTIONS

Decisions

At its 4128th meeting, on 17 April 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Germany, Iraq, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "General issues relating to sanctions".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN ERITREA AND ETHIOPIA

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1998 and 1999.]

Decisions

On 7 May 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[280]

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have authorized the mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to visit Eritrea and Ethiopia during the week of 8 May 2000.

"Members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the Security Council mission to Eritrea and Ethiopia (see annex). They would be most grateful if appropriate officials could be advised in order to make the necessary arrangements for the Mission.

"**Annex**

"Terms of reference for Security Council mission to Eritrea and Ethiopia

7 May 2000

"1. Concerned by the ongoing conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, the Security Council has authorized its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to visit these two countries in the region during the week of 8 May 2000. The mission will travel to Addis Ababa and Asmara to meet with the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Eritrea.

"2. The mission, acting on the basis of relevant Security Council decisions, will express in the strongest possible terms the Council's support for the Organization of African Unity peace process, for its current Chair, Algeria, and for their ongoing efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement to this conflict. The Mission will urge strongly both parties to refrain from resorting to force and further hostilities, and to commit immediately, seriously and

[280] S/2000/392.

without precondition to negotiations to achieve final consolidated technical arrangements for implementation of the Organization of African Unity Framework Agreement approved on 17 December 1998[281] and its Modalities for Implementation.[282]

"3. The Mission will thereafter report back to the Security Council on its findings."

At its 4142nd meeting, on 12 May 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

"Security Council special mission visit to Eritrea and Ethiopia, 9 and 10 May 2000 (S/2000/413)"

Resolution 1297 (2000)
of 12 May 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998, 1226 (1999) of 29 January 1999 and 1227 (1999) of 10 February 1999,

Deeply disturbed by the outbreak of renewed fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Stressing the need for both parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Expressing its strong support for the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Welcoming the efforts of its Mission to the region and its report of 11 May 2000,[283]

Convinced of the need for further and immediate diplomatic efforts,

Noting with concern that the renewed fighting has serious humanitarian implications for the civilian population of the two countries,

Stressing that the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia constitutes a threat to peace and security,

Stressing also that renewed hostilities constitute an even greater threat to the stability, security and economic development of the subregion,

1. *Strongly condemns* the renewed fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia;

2. *Demands* that both parties cease immediately all military action and refrain from the further use of force;

3. *Also demands* the earliest possible reconvening, without preconditions, of substantive peace talks, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, on the basis of the Framework Agreement approved on 17 December 1998[281] and the Modalities for Implementation[282] and of the work conducted by the Organization of African Unity as recorded in the communiqué issued by its current Chairman on 5 May 2000;[284]

[281] See S/1998/1223, annex.

[282] S/1999/794, annex III.

[283] S/2000/413.

[284] S/2000/394, annex.

4. *Resolves* to meet again within seventy-two hours of the adoption of the present resolution to take immediate steps to ensure compliance with the present resolution in the event that hostilities continue;

5. *Reaffirms its full support* for the continuing efforts of the Organization of African Unity, of Algeria, its current Chairman, and of other interested parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict;

6. *Endorses* the Framework Agreement and the Modalities for Implementation as the basis for the peaceful resolution of the dispute between the two parties;

7. *Also endorses* the communique of 5 May 2000 issued by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, which records the achievements of the Organization of African Unity-led negotiations up to that point, including the areas of convergence already established between the two parties;

8. *Calls upon* both parties to ensure the safety of civilian populations and fully to respect human rights and international humanitarian law;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully and regularly informed on the situation;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4142nd meeting.

Decision

At its 4144th meeting, on 17 May 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

Resolution 1298 (2000)
of 17 May 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998, 1226 (1999) of 29 January 1999, 1227 (1999) of 10 February 1999 and 1297 (2000) of 12 May 2000,

Recalling in particular its urging of all States in its resolution 1227 (1999) to end all sales of arms and munitions to Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Deeply disturbed by the continuation of fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Deploring the loss of human life resulting from the fighting, and strongly regretting the negative impact the diversion of resources to the conflict continues to have on efforts to address the ongoing humanitarian food crisis in the region,

Stressing the need for both parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Eritrea and Ethiopia,

Expressing its strong support for the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Noting that the proximity talks held in Algiers from 29 April to 5 May 2000 and reported in the Organization of African Unity communiqué of 5 May 2000[264] were intended to assist the two parties to arrive at a final detailed peace implementation plan acceptable to each of them, which would lead to the peaceful resolution of the conflict,

Recalling the efforts of the Security Council, including through its Mission to the region, to achieve a peaceful resolution of the situation,

Convinced of the need for further and immediate diplomatic efforts,

Noting with concern that the fighting has serious humanitarian implications for the civilian population of the two States,

Stressing that the hostilities constitute an increasing threat to the stability, security and economic development of the subregion,

Determining that the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia constitutes a threat to regional peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Strongly condemns* the continued fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia;

2. *Demands* that both parties cease immediately all military action and refrain from the further use of force;

3. *Demands also* that both parties withdraw their forces from military engagement and take no action that would aggravate tensions;

4. *Demands further* the earliest possible reconvening, without preconditions, of substantive peace talks, under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, on the basis of the Framework Agreement approved on 17 December 1998[281] and the Modalities for Implementation[282] and of the work conducted by the Organization of African Unity as recorded in the communiqué issued by its current Chairman on 5 May 2000,[284] which would conclude a peaceful, definitive settlement of the conflict;

5. *Requests* that the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity consider dispatching urgently his Personal Envoy to the region to seek immediate cessation of hostilities and resumption of the peace talks;

6. *Decides* that all States shall prevent:

(*a*) The sale or supply to Eritrea and Ethiopia, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territory;

(*b*) Any provision to Eritrea and Ethiopia, by their nationals or from their territories, of technical assistance or training related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in (*a*) above;

7. *Decides also* that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above shall not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian use, as approved in advance by the committee established by paragraph 8 below;

8. *Decides further* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(*a*) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above, and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it may consider necessary;

(*b*) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(*c*) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels and aircraft, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(*d*) To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;

(*e*) To give consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in paragraph 7 above;

(*f*) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 12 below;

9. *Calls upon* all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in conformity with this resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights granted or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or of any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the entry into force of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 8 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

11. *Requests* States to report in detail to the Secretary-General within thirty days of the date of adoption of the present resolution on the specific steps they have taken to give effect to the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;

12. *Requests* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to report information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above to the Committee established by paragraph 8 above;

13. *Requests* the Committee established by paragraph 8 above to make information it considers relevant publicly available through appropriate media, including through the improved use of information technology;

14. *Requests* the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia and other concerned parties to establish appropriate arrangements for the provision of humanitarian assistance and to endeavour to ensure that such assistance responds to local needs and is safely delivered to, and used by, its intended recipients;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within fifteen days of the date of adoption of the present resolution on compliance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above, and thereafter every sixty days after the date of adoption of the present resolution on its implementation and on the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia;

16. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above are established for twelve months and that, at the end of this period, the Council will decide whether the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia have complied with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above and, accordingly, whether to extend these measures for a further period with the same conditions;

17. *Decides also* that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above shall be terminated immediately if the Secretary-General reports that a peaceful, definitive settlement of the conflict has been concluded;

18. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4144th meeting.

Decisions

On 7 July 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[285]

[285] S/2000/676.

"I have the honour to inform you that your report on Ethiopia and Eritrea, dated 30 June 2000,[286] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, as have the official communications from the Governments of Eritrea[287] and Ethiopia[288] requesting United Nations assistance to implement the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea, signed on 18 June 2000 in Algiers.[289]

"The members of the Council endorse your decision to dispatch reconnaissance and liaison teams to the region. They note that these teams will expedite planning and coordination activities to facilitate start-up of a possible peacekeeping mission as may be authorized in a future decision by the Council. The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to take the other administrative steps necessary to prepare for such a possible peacekeeping mission.

"The members of the Council express their readiness to consider swiftly further steps to be taken by the Council pursuant to the recommendations contained in your report of 30 June 2000 and any subsequent reports based on the assessment of the reconnaissance teams.

"The members of the Council would be grateful if you could inform the Council on further developments to assist its consideration of the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia."

At its 4181st meeting, on 31 July 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

"Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/643)".

Resolution 1312 (2000)
of 31 July 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000 and 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000 and all its resolutions and statements by its President pertaining to the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict,

Commending the Organization of African Unity for successfully facilitating the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea, signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000,[289]

Recalling the official communications by the Governments of Eritrea[287] and Ethiopia[288] dated 20 and 26 June 2000 respectively to the Secretary-General requesting United Nations assistance in implementing the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities,

Recalling also the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,[290]

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 2000,[286] and recalling the letter of its President dated 7 July 2000 endorsing the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch reconnaissance and liaison teams to the region,[285]

[286] S/2000/643.

[287] S/2000/612.

[288] See S/2000/627.

[289] S/2000/601, annex.

[290] General Assembly resolution 49/59, annex.

1. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea consisting of up to one hundred military observers and the necessary civilian support staff until 31 January 2001, in anticipation of a peacekeeping operation subject to future Security Council authorization, and to undertake the following mandate:

(*a*) To establish and maintain liaison with the parties;

(*b*) To visit the military headquarters and other units of the parties in all areas of operation of the mission deemed necessary by the Secretary-General;

(*c*) To establish and put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities;

(*d*) To prepare for the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission provided for in the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;[289]

(*e*) To assist in planning for a future peacekeeping operation as necessary;

2. *Welcomes* the discussions between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity on cooperation in the implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

3. *Calls upon* the parties to provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its duties;

4. *Requests* the parties to facilitate the deployment of mine action experts and assets under the United Nations Mine Action Service to assess further the mine and unexploded ordnance problem and to provide technical assistance to the parties to carry out emergency mine action required;

5. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of its resolution 1298 (2000) shall not apply to the sale or supply of equipment and related materiel for the use of the United Nations Mine Action Service, or to the provision of related technical assistance and training by that Service;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the rapid delimitation and demarcation of the common border between the parties in accordance with the Organization of African Unity Framework Agreement approved on 17 December 1998[281] and the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue planning for a peacekeeping operation and to begin to take the administrative measures for assembling such a mission, which would be subject to future Council authorization;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide periodic reports, as necessary, on the establishment and work of the Mission;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4181st meeting.

Decisions

At its 4187th meeting, on 14 August 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Japan and Norway to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

"Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/785)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Bernard Miyet, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

On 31 August 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[291]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 August 2000 concerning the proposed initial composition of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea[292] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the proposal contained therein."

At its 4197th meeting, on 15 September 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

"Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/785)".

Resolution 1320 (2000)
of 15 September 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000 and 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000, and all resolutions and statements by its President pertaining to the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Eritrea,

Reaffirming also the need for both parties to fulfil all their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/59 of 9 December 1994,

Expressing its strong support for the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea, signed on 18 June 2000 in Algiers,[289] and the official communications by each Government[287, 288] requesting United Nations assistance in the implementation of this Agreement,

Stressing its commitment to work in coordination with the Organization of African Unity and the parties to implement fully the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, while underlining that its successful implementation rests first and foremost on the will of the parties to the Agreement,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 9 August 2000,[293]

Recalling its resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000, which established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea,

1. *Calls upon* the parties to fulfil all their obligations under international law, including the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;[289]

2. *Authorizes* the deployment within the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea of up to 4,200 troops, including up to 220 military observers, until 15 March 2001, with a mandate to:

(*a*) Monitor the cessation of hostilities;

(*b*) Assist, as appropriate, in ensuring the observance of the security commitments agreed upon by the parties;

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[291] S/2000/842.

[292] S/2000/841.

[293] S/2000/785.

(c) Monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian troops from positions taken after 6 February 1999 that were not under Ethiopian administration before 6 May 1998;

(*d*) Monitor the positions of Ethiopian forces once redeployed;

(*e*) Simultaneously, monitor the positions of Eritrean forces that are to redeploy in order to remain at a distance of 25 kilometres from positions to which Ethiopian forces shall redeploy;

(*f*) Monitor the temporary security zone to assist in ensuring compliance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

(g) Chair the Military Coordination Commission to be established by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

(*h*) Coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it;

(*i*) Coordinate the activities of the Mission in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it with humanitarian and human rights activities of the United Nations and other organizations in those areas;

3. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative who will be responsible for all aspects of the United Nations work in fulfilment of the mandate of the Mission;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to coordinate with the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

5. *Calls upon* the parties to take whatever action may be necessary to ensure the access, safety and freedom of movement of the Mission, and to provide the assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its mandate in all areas of its operation deemed necessary by the Secretary-General;

6. *Requests* the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea to conclude, as necessary, status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General within thirty days of adoption of the present resolution, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement of 9 October 1990[294] should apply provisionally;

7. *Urges* the parties to proceed immediately with demining, in order to ensure safe access of United Nations and associated personnel to the areas being monitored, drawing on United Nations technical assistance as needed;

8. *Calls upon* the parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all those in need;

9. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross;

10. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and further to the provisions of paragraph 5 of its resolution 1312 (2000), decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of its resolution 1298 (2000) shall not apply to the sale and supply of:

(*a*) Arms and related materiel for the sole use in Ethiopia or Eritrea of the United Nations, and

(*b*) Equipment and related materiel, including technical assistance and training, for use solely for demining within Ethiopia or Eritrea under the auspices of the United Nations Mine Action Service;

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[294] A/45/594, annex.

11. *Encourages* all States and international organizations to assist and participate in the longer-term tasks of reconstruction and development, as well as in the economic and social recovery of Ethiopia and Eritrea;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely and regularly informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Emphasizes* that the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities links the termination of the United Nations peacekeeping mission with the completion of the process of delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopian-Eritrean border, and requests the Secretary-General to provide regular updates on the status of this issue;

14. *Calls upon* the parties to continue negotiations and conclude without delay a comprehensive and final peace settlement;

15. *Decides* that the Council, in considering the renewal of the mandate of the Mission, will take into account whether the parties have made adequate progress as called for in paragraphs 13 and 14 above;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4197th meeting.

Decisions

On 26 September 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[295]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 September 2000 concerning your intention to extend the appointment of Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun, of Algeria, as your Special Adviser until 31 December 2001[296] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have taken note of the intention expressed in your letter."

On 3 October 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[297]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 September 2000 concerning the appointment of Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, of Botswana, as your Special Representative for Ethiopia and Eritrea[298] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed therein."

On 24 October 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[299]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 October 2000 concerning the addition of countries to the list of States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea[300] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the proposal contained in your letter."

[295] S/2000/910
[296] S/2000/909
[297] S/2000/948
[298] S/2000/947
[299] S/2000/1019
[300] S/2000/1018

On 27 October 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[301]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 25 October 2000 concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier General P. C. Cammaert, of the Netherlands, as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea,[302] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

At its 4227th meeting, on 17 November 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

At its 4230th meeting, on 21 November 2000, the Council considered the item discussed at the 4227th meeting.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[303]

> "The Security Council reaffirms its resolutions regarding the situation in Ethiopia and Eritrea, in particular resolutions 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000 and 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, which established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.
>
> "The Council reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Eritrea.
>
> "The Council notes with appreciation the commitment of both parties towards a final and comprehensive peace settlement. The Council also notes with appreciation the rounds of proximity talks that have taken place and, pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1320 (2000), calls upon the parties to continue negotiations and to conclude without delay a final and comprehensive peace settlement. The Council emphasizes that the deployment of the Mission should contribute to a positive climate for negotiations and that it does not replace the need for such a peace settlement.
>
> "The Council reiterates its strong support for the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000.[289]
>
> "The Council underlines the important role that confidence-building measures could play in dispelling the remaining distrust between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and encourages both States to agree on a package of such measures. In particular, the Council encourages the parties to agree on the immediate release and voluntary and orderly return of interned civilians, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the opening of land and air corridors for the Mission, an exchange of maps showing mined areas, the prompt release of prisoners of war and their return under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and a moratorium on expulsions.
>
> "The Council reaffirms the need for both parties to fulfil all their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. The Council calls upon the parties to cooperate with the Mission in this regard.
>
> "The Council expresses its continuing support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, the Organization of African Unity, the President of Algeria and his

[301] S/2000/1038.

[302] S/2000/1037.

[303] S/PRST/2000/34.

Special Envoy, and concerned Member States to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict.

"The Council underlines the importance of the full compliance of Member States with the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1298 (2000).

"The Council remains actively seized of the matter."

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1963.]

Decisions

On 15 May 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[304]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 May 2000 concerning your appointment of Mr. Zbigniew Wlosowicz, of Poland, as your Acting Special Representative and Chief of Mission of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus effective 1 June 2000[305] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the appointment."

At its 4155th meeting, on 14 June 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Cyprus

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2000/496 and Corr.1)".

Resolution 1303 (2000) of 14 June 2000

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 26 May 2000 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,[306] in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 2000,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolutions 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and 1283 (1999) of 15 December 1999;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending 15 December 2000;

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[304] S/2000/432.

[305] S/2000/431.

[306] S/2000/496 and Corr.1.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 December 2000 on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4155th meeting.

Decision

At its 4246th meeting, on 13 December 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Cyprus

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2000/1138)".

Resolution 1331 (2000)
of 13 December 2000

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 2000 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,[307] in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 2000,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending 15 June 2001;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, by 1 June 2001, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Urges* the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restrictions imposed on 30 June 2000 on the operations of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, and to restore the military status quo ante at Strovilia;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4246th meeting.

Decision

On 14 December 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[308]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 28 November 2000 concerning your mission of good offices in Cyprus and the efforts of your Special Adviser in

[307] S/2000/1138.
[308] S/2000/1189.

discharging your mission in Cyprus[309] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the contents of your letter, as well as of your expectation that the efforts of your Special Adviser in connection with your mission of good offices in Cyprus will continue from January until at least June 2001."

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1998 and 1999]

Decision

On 14 June 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[310]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 June 2000, in which you announce your intention to appoint Major General Manuel Saavedra, of Uruguay, as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan[311] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who have taken note of its contents."

THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council from 1992 to 1997 and 1999]

Decisions

At its 4166th meeting, on 29 June 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Portugal and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations,[312] to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hussein Hassouna, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

At its 4167th meeting, on 29 June 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

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[309] S/2000/1188.

[310] S/2000/574.

[311] S/2000/573.

[312] Document S/2000/623, incorporated in the record of the 4166th meeting.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[11]

"The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, consistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia. It reiterates that full responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and peace rests with the Somali people themselves.

"The Council expresses its full support for the efforts exerted by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to find a political solution to the crisis in Somalia. It welcomes and fully supports the initiative of the President of Djibouti aimed at restoring peace and stability in Somalia, and urges States and international organizations, in a position to do so, to give these efforts political support and to provide financial and technical assistance to the Government of Djibouti to this end.

"The Council expresses its deep concern at the ongoing abuse of human rights and grave deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia, which has led to death, displacement and the outbreak of diseases among the civilian population, particularly among children and other vulnerable groups. It expresses appreciation for the efforts of all United Nations agencies, other organizations and individuals carrying out humanitarian activities in Somalia. The Council strongly condemns attacks by armed groups on innocent civilians and all humanitarian personnel. It strongly urges the Somali factions to respect international humanitarian and human rights law, ensure the safety and freedom of movement of all humanitarian personnel and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief to all those in need.

"The Council underlines the importance of the widest participation by representatives of all parts of Somali society in an effort to rehabilitate Somalia. The Council strongly urges representatives of all social and political forces of Somali society to participate actively and in a constructive spirit in the work of the Somali National Peace and Reconciliation Conference in Arta, Djibouti. In this regard, it urges the warlords and faction leaders to desist from obstructing and undermining efforts to achieve peace. The Council expresses its readiness to consider taking appropriate steps regarding the warlords and faction leaders who engage in such activities. It also urges all States to stop providing those individuals with the means to carry on their destructive activities.

"The Council reminds all States of their obligation to comply with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, and urges them to take all necessary steps to ensure full implementation and enforcement of the arms embargo. The Council further urges all States, the United Nations and other international organizations and entities to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 any information on possible violations of the arms embargo.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 4196th meeting, held in private on 14 September 2000, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4196th meeting, held in private on 14 September 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'The situation in Somalia'.

"Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti, was invited to participate in the discussion.

[11] S/PRST/2000/22.

"The Council heard a briefing by Mr. Guelleh, during which, amongst other things, he requested the Council to give serious consideration to a United Nations post-conflict peace-building mission in Somalia.

"The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing.

"Mr. Guelleh responded to the comments and questions posed by the members of the Council."

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: HIV/AIDS AND INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Decisions

At its 4172nd meeting, on 17 July 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Indonesia, Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Dr. Peter Piot, Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

Resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned by the extent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic worldwide, and by the severity of the crisis in Africa in particular,

Recalling its meeting of 10 January 2000 on "The situation in Africa: the impact of AIDS on peace and security in Africa",[314] taking note of the note of 5 July 2000 from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, which summarizes follow-up actions taken to date,[315] and recalling also the letter dated 31 January 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly,[316]

Emphasizing the important role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in addressing HIV/AIDS,

Stressing the need for coordinated efforts of all relevant United Nations organizations to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic in line with their respective mandates and to assist, wherever possible, in global efforts against the pandemic,

Commending the efforts of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to coordinate and intensify efforts to address HIV/AIDS in all appropriate forums,

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[314] See S/PV.4087.

[315] S/2000/657, annex.

[316] S/2000/75.

Recalling the special meeting of the Economic and Social Council of 28 February 2000, held in partnership with the President of the Security Council, on the development aspects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic,

Welcoming the decision by the General Assembly to include in the agenda of its fifty-fourth session an additional item of an urgent and important character entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in all its aspects", and encouraging further action to address the problem of HIV/AIDS,

Recognizing that the spread of HIV/AIDS can have a uniquely devastating impact on all sectors and levels of society,

Reaffirming the importance of a coordinated international response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, given its possible growing impact on social instability and emergency situations,

Recognizing that the HIV/AIDS pandemic is also exacerbated by conditions of violence and instability, which increase the risk of exposure to the disease through large movements of people, widespread uncertainty over conditions and reduced access to medical care,

Stressing that the HIV/AIDS pandemic, if unchecked, may pose a risk to stability and security,

Recognizing the need to incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention awareness skills and advice in aspects of the training provided to peacekeeping personnel by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, and welcoming the report of the United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of 20 March 2000,[317] which affirmed this need and the efforts already made by the Secretariat in this regard,

Taking note of the call by the Secretary-General, in his report to the Millennium Assembly, for coordinated and intensified international action to reduce HIV infection rates in persons between 15 and 24 years of age by 25 per cent by the year 2010,[318]

Noting with satisfaction the thirteenth International AIDS Conference, held from 9 to 14 July 2000 in Durban, South Africa, which was the first conference of this type to be held in a developing country and drew significant attention to the magnitude of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa, and noting that the conference was an important opportunity for leaders and scientists to discuss the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS and estimates of resources needed to address HIV/AIDS, as well as issues related to access to care, mother-to-child transmission, prevention, and development of vaccines,

Bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Expresses concern* at the potentially damaging impact of HIV/AIDS on the health of international peacekeeping personnel, including support personnel;

2. *Recognizes* the efforts of those Member States that have acknowledged the problem of HIV/AIDS and, where applicable, have developed national programmes, and encourages all interested Member States that have not already done so to consider developing, in cooperation with the international community and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, where appropriate, effective long-term strategies for HIV/AIDS education, prevention, voluntary and confidential testing and counselling, and treatment of their personnel, as an important part of their preparation for participation in peacekeeping operations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take further steps towards the provision of training for peacekeeping personnel on issues related to preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and to

[317] A/54/839

[318] See A/54/2000

continue the further development of pre-deployment orientation and ongoing training for all peacekeeping personnel on these issues;

4. *Encourages* interested Member States to increase international cooperation among their relevant national bodies to assist with the creation and execution of policies for HIV/AIDS prevention, voluntary and confidential testing and counselling, and treatment for personnel to be deployed in international peacekeeping operations;

5. *Encourages*, in this context, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to continue to strengthen its cooperation with interested Member States to further develop its country profiles in order to reflect best practices in and country policies on HIV/AIDS prevention education, testing, counselling and treatment;

6. *Expresses keen interest* in additional discussion among relevant United Nations bodies, Member States, industry and relevant organizations to make progress, inter alia, on the question of access to treatment and care, and on prevention.

Adopted unanimously at the 4172nd meeting.

ROLE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE PREVENTION OF ARMED CONFLICTS

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1999.]

Decisions

At its 4174th meeting, on 20 July 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts".

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 20 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[319] the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, the President of the Security Council stated that, in accordance with the understanding reached among the members of the Council, the following presidential statement would be issued as a document of the Council:[320]

> "The Security Council recalls the statements by its President of 16[321] and 24 September,[322] and 30 November 1998,[323] 30 November 1999[324] and 23 March 2000,[325] and recalls also resolutions 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998, 1197 (1998) of 18 September 1998, and 1208 (1998) and 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998. Bearing in

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[319] Document S/2000/717, incorporated in the record of the 4174th meeting.

[320] S/PRST/2000/25.

[321] S/PRST/1998/28.

[322] S/PRST/1998/29.

[323] S/PRST/1998/35.

[324] S/PRST/1999/34.

[325] S/PRST/2000/10.

mind its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, it reaffirms its role in taking appropriate steps aimed at the prevention of armed conflicts. It affirms its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States. The Council also affirms the need for respect for human rights and the rule of law.

"The Council stresses the need for the maintenance of regional and international peace and stability and friendly relations among all States, and underlines the overriding humanitarian and moral imperative as well as the economic advantages of preventing the outbreak and escalation of conflicts. It highlights, in this regard, the need to create a culture of prevention. The Council reaffirms its belief that early warning, preventive diplomacy, preventive deployment, preventive disarmament and post-conflict peace-building are interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict-prevention strategy. The Council emphasizes its continuing commitment to addressing the prevention of armed conflicts in all regions of the world.

"The Council recognizes that peace is not only the absence of conflict, but that it requires a positive, dynamic, participatory process where dialogue is encouraged and conflicts are resolved in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation. Bearing in mind that causes of conflict are often nurtured in the minds of human beings, the Council calls upon Member States, relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to promote a culture of peace. It recognizes the importance of appropriate implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 1999,[326] for preventing violence and conflicts as well as strengthening efforts aimed at the creation of conditions of peace, and consolidation thereof through post-conflict peace-building.

"The Council recalls its important role in the peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter. It reaffirms the importance of its consideration of all situations that might deteriorate into armed conflicts, and of considering follow-up action, as appropriate. In this regard, it expresses continued willingness to consider the use of Council missions, with the consent of host countries, in order to determine whether any dispute, or any situation that might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and to make recommendations for action by the Council, as appropriate.

"The Council highlights the importance of the full support of all States for the efforts of the Council and other relevant United Nations organs and agencies in developing and implementing appropriate strategies for the prevention of armed conflicts in accordance with the provisions of the Charter. The Council underlines the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes and recalls the obligation of parties to disputes to seek actively a peaceful solution in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter. The Council also recalls the obligation of all Member States to accept and carry out its decisions, including those for the prevention of armed conflicts.

"The Council also stresses the importance of a coordinated international response to economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems, which are often the root causes of armed conflicts.

"The Council recalls the essential role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflicts, in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter, and expresses its willingness to take appropriate preventive action in response to matters brought to its attention by States or the Secretary-General, which it deems likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council encourages the ongoing efforts within the United Nations

[326] See General Assembly resolution 53/243.

system to enhance its early warning capacity, and notes in this regard the importance of drawing on information from a variety of sources, given the multiple factors that contribute to conflict. It invites the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council, taking into account the views of Member States and, in the light of past experience, on the most effective and appropriate early warning strategies, bearing in mind the need to link early warning with early response. The Council invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Council reports on such disputes, including, as appropriate, early warning and proposals for preventive measures.

"The Council recognizes the important role regional organizations and arrangements play in the prevention of armed conflicts, including through the development of confidence- and security-building measures, and re-emphasizes the need for effective and sustained cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and such regional organizations and arrangements in the prevention of armed conflict, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter. It expresses its willingness, within its responsibilities, to support the efforts of the Secretary-General in collaborating with the leadership of regional organizations and arrangements in order to develop strategies and programmes to be employed at the regional level. In this regard, it encourages the strengthening of the modalities of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations and arrangements, including in early warning and the mutual exchange of information. It recognizes the need to enhance the capacity of the Organization of African Unity, in particular, its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution.

"The Council recognizes the importance of effective post-conflict peace-building strategies in preventing the re-emergence of conflicts. In this context, it recognizes also the need for close cooperation among bodies of the United Nations system and with other organizations and arrangements in the area of post-conflict peace-building, and expresses its willingness to consider ways to improve such cooperation. It also stresses that the design of peacekeeping mandates that fully take into account operational military requirements and other relevant situations on the ground could help to prevent the re-emergence of conflicts. The Council highlights the importance of strengthening its cooperation with the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Article 65 of the Charter, in the area of the prevention of armed conflicts, including in addressing the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems that are often the root causes of conflicts. It underlines the fact that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute important elements in the long-term development of post-conflict societies and the maintenance of lasting peace, and stresses the importance of international assistance in this regard.

"The Council highlights the importance of preventive deployment in armed conflicts, and reiterates its willingness to consider the deployment, with the consent of the host country, of preventive missions in appropriate circumstances.

"The Council recalls the emphasis it placed in its statement of 23 March 2000[325] on the process of disarmament, demobilization and re-integration, which can be vital in stabilizing post-conflict situations, reducing the likelihood of renewed violence and facilitating the transition from conflict to normalcy and development. The Council will take appropriate measures, with the consent of the State concerned, aimed at preventing the recurrence of armed conflicts, by, inter alia, developing adequate programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and re-integration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers.

"The Council recognizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building. It stresses the importance of their increased participation in all aspects of the conflict prevention and resolution process.

"The Council recognizes the fact that the illegal exploitation of and trade in natural resources, particularly diamonds, can contribute to the escalation of conflicts. The Council is particularly concerned that the proceeds from the illegal exploitation of and trade in high value commodities such as diamonds are providing funds for arms purchases, thus

aggravating conflicts and humanitarian crises, in particular in Africa. It therefore expresses its willingness to seek the cooperation of Member States and the business community in curbing the illegal exploitation of and trade in these resources, particularly diamonds, and in effectively implementing the measures imposed by its relevant resolutions aimed at curbing illicit diamond flows.

"The Council, while fully conscious of the responsibilities of other United Nations organs, emphasizes the crucial importance of disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The Council highlights, in particular, the importance of preventive disarmament in averting armed conflicts, and expresses concern that the proliferation and excessive and destabilizing accumulation and circulation of small arms and light weapons in many parts of the world have contributed to the intensity and duration of armed conflicts and pose a threat to peace and security. It calls upon States, international organizations and the business community to increase their efforts aimed at the prevention of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons.

"The Council also emphasizes the importance of continued coordinated regional and international action with regard to small arms, and welcomes initiatives such as the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials, adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States at its twenty-fourth special session, held in Washington D.C. on 13 and 14 November 1997,[327] the Regional Action Programme for Tackling Arms Trafficking in Southern Africa, ratified in November 1998 by the European Union/Southern African Development Community ministerial meeting, and the Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa, adopted in Abuja on 31 October 1998 by the heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States.[328] It welcomes and encourages efforts to prevent and combat the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of and the illicit trafficking in small arms.

"The Council underlines the vital importance of effective national regulations and controls on small arms transfers. The Council encourages Governments to exercise the highest degree of responsibility in these transactions. It calls for complementary supply- and demand-side measures, including those against illegal diversion and re-export. It underlines the obligation of all States to enforce existing arms interdiction measures. The Council emphasizes that the prevention of illicit trafficking is of immediate concern in the global search for ways and means to curb the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of small arms, especially in regions of conflict.

"The Council recognizes the importance of adequate, stable and predictable resources for preventive action. The Council also recognizes the importance of consistent funding for long-term preventive activities. The Council encourages consideration of conflict prevention in development assistance strategies and recognition of the need to ensure a smooth transition from emergency humanitarian assistance to development in the post-conflict stage.

"The Council acknowledges the important activities supported by the Trust Fund for Preventive Action, and encourages Member States to contribute to the Fund.

"The Council recognizes the increasing demand for civilian police as a critical element in peacekeeping operations, as part of the general approach to conflict prevention. It calls

[327] See A/53/78, annex.

[328] S/1998/1194, annex.

upon Member States to explore ways to meet this demand in a timely and effective way. The Council invites the Secretary-General to include his recommendations in this respect in the report on conflict prevention requested below.

"The Council underlines the need for continued in-depth consideration of this issue and, in this regard, invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, by May 2001, a report containing an analysis, and recommendations on initiatives within the United Nations, taking into account previous experience and the views and considerations expressed by Member States on the prevention of armed conflict.

"The Council affirms that a reformed, strengthened and effective United Nations remains central to the maintenance of peace and security, of which prevention is a key component, and underlines the importance of enhancing the capacity of the Organization in preventive action, peacekeeping and peace-building.

"The Council recalls the statement by its President of 30 November 1999,[124] and reaffirms its willingness to consider the possibility of a meeting at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on the issue of the prevention of armed conflicts during the Millennium Assembly.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1998 and 1999.]

Decisions

At its 4176th meeting, on 26 July 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Austria, Barbados, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Children and armed conflict

"Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 1261 (1999) on children and armed conflict (S/2000/712)".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Olara Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mrs. Sylvie Junod, head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Malaysia,[129] to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

At its 4185th meeting, on 11 August 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"Children and armed conflict

"Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 1261 (1999) on children and armed conflict (S/2000/712)"

Resolution 1314 (2000)
of 11 August 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999,

Recalling also its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000 and the statements by its President of 29 June 1998,[130] 12 February[131] 8 July,[132] and 30 November 1999,[133] and 20 July 2000,[134]

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly, on 25 May 2000, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict,[135]

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Underlining the need for all parties concerned to comply with the provisions of the Charter and with the rules and principles of international law, in particular international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to implement fully the relevant decisions of the Council, and recalling the relevant provisions on the protection of children contained in the International Labour Organization Convention on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Convention No. 182), the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[136] and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction,[137]

Noting the regional initiatives on war-affected children, including within the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the West African Conference on War-Affected Children, held in Accra, on 27 and 28 April 2000, and the forthcoming International Conference on War-Affected Children to be held in Winnipeg, Canada, from 10 to 17 September 2000,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 2000 on the implementation of resolution 1261 (1999) on Children and Armed Conflict,[138]

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[129] Document S/2000/734, incorporated in the record of the 4176th meeting.

[130] S/PRST/1998/18.

[131] S/PRST/1999/6.

[132] S/PRST/1999/21.

[133] S/PRST/1999/34.

[134] S/PRST/2000/25.

[135] General Assembly resolution 54/263, annex I.

[136] A/CONF.183/9.

[137] See Conference on Disarmament document CD/1478.

[138] S/2000/712.

1. *Reaffirms its strong condemnation* of the deliberate targeting of children in situations of armed conflict and the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children, as well as the long-term consequences this has for durable peace, security and development;

2. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and, in this regard, stresses the need to exclude these, where feasible, from amnesty provisions and relevant legislation;

3. *Urges* all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949[139] and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[140] the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989[141] and the Optional Protocol thereto, of 25 May 2000,[135] and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;[136]

4. *Urges* Member States in a position to do so to sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict;[135]

5. *Expresses support* for the ongoing work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other parts of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations dealing with children affected by armed conflict;

6. *Urges* Member States and parties to armed conflict to provide protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, as appropriate, the vast majority of whom are women and children;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to ensure the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all children affected by armed conflict;

8. *Expresses its grave concern* at the linkage between the illicit trade in natural resources and armed conflict, as well as the linkage between the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and armed conflict, which can prolong armed conflict and intensify its impact on children, and, in this regard, expresses its intention to consider taking appropriate steps, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Notes* that the deliberate targeting of civilian populations or other protected persons, including children, and the commission of systematic, flagrant and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including that relating to children, in situations of armed conflict may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and, in this regard, reaffirms its readiness to consider such situations and, where necessary, to adopt appropriate steps;

10. *Urges* all parties to abide by the concrete commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict as well as relevant United Nations bodies to ensure the protection of children in situations of armed conflict;

11. *Requests* parties to armed conflict to include, where appropriate, provisions for the protection of children, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child combatants, in peace negotiations and in peace agreements, and for the involvement of children, where possible, in these processes;

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[139] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[140] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[141] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

12. *Reaffirms its readiness* to continue to include, where appropriate, child protection advisers in future peacekeeping operations;

13. *Underlines* the importance of giving consideration to the special needs and particular vulnerabilities of girls affected by armed conflict, including those heading households, orphaned, sexually exploited and used as combatants, and urges that their human rights, protection and welfare be incorporated in the development of policies and programmes, including those for prevention, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration;

14. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring that children continue to have access to basic services during the conflict and post-conflict periods, including education and health care;

15. *Indicates its willingness*, when imposing measures under Article 41 of the Charter of, to consider assessing the potential unintended consequences of sanctions on children and to take appropriate steps to minimize such consequences;

16. *Welcomes* recent initiatives by regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict, and urges them:

(*a*) To consider establishing, within their secretariats, child protection units for the development and implementation of policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of children affected by armed conflict, including children in the design and implementation of such policies and programmes where possible;

(*b*) To consider including child protection staff in their peace and field operations and providing training to members of their peace and field operations on the rights and protection of women and children;

(*c*) To undertake initiatives to curb the cross-border activities deleterious to children in times of armed conflict, such as the cross-border recruitment and abduction of children, the illicit movement of small arms and the illicit trade in natural resources;

(*d*) To allocate resources, as applicable, during policy and programme development for the benefit of children affected by armed conflict;

(*e*) To integrate a gender perspective into all policies, programmes and projects;

(*f*) To consider declaring regional initiatives towards full implementation of the prohibition of the use of child soldiers in violation of international law;

17. *Encourages* Member States, relevant parts of the United Nations system and regional organizations and arrangements to undertake efforts to obtain the release of children abducted during armed conflict, and their family reunification;

18. *Urges* Member States and relevant parts of the United Nations system to strengthen the capacities of national institutions and local civil society for ensuring the sustainability of local initiatives for the protection of children;

19. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant parts of the United Nations system, and civil society to encourage the involvement of young persons in programmes for peace consolidation and peace-building;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to include in his written reports to the Council on matters of which the Council is seized, as appropriate, observations relating to the protection of children in armed conflict;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council, by 31 July 2001, on the implementation of the present resolution and of resolution 1261 (1999);

22. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4185th meeting.

ENSURING AN EFFECTIVE ROLE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA

Decision

At its 4194th meeting, on 7 September 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa".

Resolution 1318 (2000) of 7 September 2000

The Security Council

Decides to adopt the attached declaration on ensuring an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa.

Adopted unanimously at the 4194th meeting.

Annex

The Security Council,

Meeting at the level of heads of State and Government in the course of the Millennium Summit to discuss the need to ensure an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa,

I

Pledges to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirms its commitment to the principles of the sovereign equality, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States, and underlines the need for respect for human rights and the rule of law;

Reaffirms the importance of adhering to the principles of the non-threat or non-use of force in international relations in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and the peaceful settlement of international disputes;

Recalls its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and resolves to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in peacekeeping and to ensure the effective functioning of the collective security system established by the Charter;

II

Pledges to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in addressing conflict at all stages from prevention to settlement to post-conflict peace-building;

Reaffirms its determination to give equal priority to the maintenance of international peace and security in every region of the world and, in view of the particular needs of Africa, to give special attention to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, and to the specific characteristics of African conflicts;

III

Strongly encourages the development within the United Nations system and more widely of comprehensive and integrated strategies to address the root causes of conflicts, including their economic and social dimensions;

Affirms its determination to strengthen United Nations peacekeeping operations by:

– Adopting clearly defined, credible, achievable and appropriate mandates;

– Including in those mandates effective measures for the security and safety of United Nations personnel and, wherever feasible, for the protection of the civilian population;

– Taking steps to assist the United Nations to obtain trained and properly equipped personnel for peacekeeping operations;

– Strengthening consultations with troop-contributing countries when deciding on such operations;

Agrees to support:

– The upgrading of the United Nations capacity for planning, establishing, deploying and conducting peacekeeping operations;

– The provision of a more up-to-date and sounder foundation for financing peacekeeping operations;

Underlines the importance of enhancing the United Nations capacity for rapid deployment of peacekeeping operations, and urges Member States to provide sufficient and timely resources;

IV

Welcomes the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations of 17 August 2000,[342] and decides to consider expeditiously the recommendations that fall within its area of responsibility;

V

Stresses the critical importance of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, and emphasizes that such programmes should normally be integrated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations;

VI

Calls for effective international action to prevent the illegal flow of small arms into areas of conflict;

Decides to continue to take resolute action in areas where the illegal exploitation and trafficking of high-value commodities contributes to the escalation or continuation of conflicts;

Stresses that the perpetrators of crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, war crimes, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law should be brought to justice;

Emphasizes its determination to continue to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in all operations;

VII

Calls for the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional or subregional organizations or arrangements, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, in particular in respect of peacekeeping operations;

Emphasizes the importance of continued cooperation and effective coordination between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and African subregional organizations in addressing conflicts in Africa, and of enhanced support for the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution of the Organization of African Unity;

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[342] S/2000/809.

VIII

Underlines the fact that the ultimate responsibility for resolving disputes and conflicts lies with the parties themselves and that peacekeeping operations aimed at helping to implement a peace accord can succeed only to the extent that there is a genuine and lasting commitment to peace by all parties concerned;

Calls upon all States to intensify efforts to secure a world free of the scourge of war.

Decision

At the 4194th meeting of the Security Council, the heads of State and Government agreed that the following statement on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which had been discussed and agreed upon by the Permanent Representatives of the States members of the Council in prior consultations, should be issued as a presidential statement by the Summit:[343]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuation of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at the dire consequences of the conflict for the humanitarian situation and at reports of abuses of human rights and of illegal exploitation of the natural resources of that country.

"The Council reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region.

"The Council calls upon all parties to the conflict to cease hostilities and to fulfil their obligations under the Ceasefire Agreement signed at Lusaka on 10 July 1999[344] and the relevant resolutions of the Council.

"The Council takes note in this context of the statements issued by Uganda and Rwanda relating to measures towards disengagement and withdrawal of their forces which are present in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It calls for the accelerated withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan forces and all other foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in full compliance with resolution 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000.

"The Council calls upon all parties to respect human rights and international humanitarian law, and provide access for humanitarian relief personnel.

"The Council calls upon all the Congolese parties, in particular on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to engage fully in the national dialogue process as provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement and to support, in this regard, the efforts of the facilitation.

"The Council calls on the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to engage in a sincere dialogue to implement that Agreement and to agree upon ways to give a new momentum to the peace process. It expresses its support for the efforts of Mr. Frederick J. T. Chiluba, President of Zambia, and other leaders of the region to this end.

"The Council is ready to assist in the peace process, in particular through the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000. It deplores the fact that the continuation of the hostilities and the lack of cooperation by the parties have prevented the full deployment of the Mission. The Council takes note of the commitments made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support the deployment of the Mission and urges it to honour its particular responsibilities as the host Government of the Mission. It calls upon the

[343] S/PRST/2000/28.

[344] S/1999/815, annex.

parties to demonstrate their will to move the peace process forward and to cooperate effectively with the Mission in order to allow its deployment."

THE SITUATION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1996, 1997 and 1999.]

Decision

On 26 September 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[345]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 September 2000 concerning your intention to extend the appointment of Mr. Berhanu Dinka as your Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region until the end of December 2001[346] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have taken note of the intention expressed in your letter."

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, INCLUDING THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

Decisions

At its 4204th meeting, on 3 October 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

> "Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/928)
>
> "Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/929)
>
> "Identical letters dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/930)
>
> "Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/934)
>
> "Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/935)".

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[345] S/2000/908.

[346] S/2000/907.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in response to his request dated 3 October 2000 to the President of the Council,[347] in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

Upon resumption of the meeting, on 4 October 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in response to his request dated 2 October 2000.

At the same meeting also, in response to the request dated 3 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[348] the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hussein Hassouna, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 3 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[349] the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

Upon resumption of the meeting on 5 October 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Malta and Spain to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item.

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 5 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[350] the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Amadou Kébé, Permanent Observer of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations.

At its 4205th meeting, on 7 October 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

"Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/928)

"Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/929)

"Identical letters dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/930)

"Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/934)

"Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/935)".

[347] Document S/2000/938, incorporated in the record of the 4204th meeting.

[348] Document S/2000/939, incorporated in the record of the 4204th meeting.

[349] Document S/2000/951, incorporated in the record of the 4204th meeting.

[350] Document S/2000/958, incorporated in the record of the 4204th meeting.

In accordance, with the decision taken at the 4204th meeting, the President of the Security Council invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to participate in the meeting.

Resolution 1322 (2000)
of 7 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980, 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 1073 (1996) of 28 September 1996, and all its other relevant resolutions,

Deeply concerned at the tragic events that have taken place since 28 September 2000, which have led to numerous deaths and injuries, mostly among Palestinians,

Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab and Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, through an active negotiating process,

Expressing its support for the Middle East peace process and the efforts to reach a final settlement between the Israeli and Palestinian sides, and urging the two sides to cooperate in those efforts,

Reaffirming the need for full respect of the Holy Places of the City of Jerusalem by all, and condemning any behaviour to the contrary,

1. *Deplores* the provocation carried out at Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem on 28 September 2000, and the subsequent violence there and at other Holy Places, as well as in other areas throughout the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, resulting in over eighty Palestinian deaths and many other casualties;

2. *Condemns* acts of violence, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinians, resulting in injury and loss of human life;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and its responsibilities under the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949;[551]

4. *Calls* for the immediate cessation of violence, and for all necessary steps to be taken to ensure that violence ceases, that new provocative actions are avoided, and that the situation returns to normality in a way that promotes the prospects for the Middle East peace process;

5. *Stresses* the importance of establishing a mechanism for a speedy and objective inquiry into the tragic events of the last few days with the aim of preventing their repetition, and welcomes any efforts in this regard;

6. *Calls* for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis with the aim of achieving an early final settlement between the Israeli and Palestinian sides;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to follow the situation and to keep the Council informed;

8. *Decides* to follow the situation closely and to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 4205th meeting
by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention
(United States of America).

[551] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Decisions

At its 4217th meeting, held in private on 10 November 2000, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> "At its 4217th meeting, held in private on 10 November 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question'.
>
> "In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and with the consent of the Council, the President extended an invitation to Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, President of the Palestinian Authority.
>
> "The members of the Council and President Arafat had a constructive discussion."

At its 4218th meeting, held in private on 10 November 2000, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> "At its 4218th meeting, held in private on 10 November 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question'.
>
> "The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Israel, at his request, to participate in the discussion of the item, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.
>
> "The members of the Council and the representative of Israel had a constructive discussion."

At its 4231st meeting, on 22 November 2000, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question

> "Letter dated 21 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1109)".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in response to his request dated 22 November 2000 addressed to the President of the Council, in accordance with the provisional rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

At its 4233rd meeting, held in private on 27 November 2000, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> "At its 4233rd meeting, held in private on 27 November 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question'.
>
> "In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the Council met with the Ministerial Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
>
> "The members of the Council and the Ministerial Committee had a constructive discussion."

At its 4234th meeting, held in private on 27 November 2000, the Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

> "At its 4234th meeting, held in private on 27 November 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question'.
>
> "In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation to the representative of Israel in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.
>
> "The members of the Council and the representative of Israel had a constructive discussion."

At its 4248th meeting, on 18 December 2000, the Council decided to invite the representative of Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question."

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations, in response to the his request dated 18 December 2000 addressed to the President of the Council,[352] in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council and its previous practice in that regard.

THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1991.]

Decision

On 3 October 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[353]

> "I have the honour to inform you that, as requested, your letter dated 28 September 2000 concerning your proposal to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia until 31 December 2001,[354] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the proposal contained in your letter."

WOMEN AND PEACE AND SECURITY

Decisions

At its 4208th meeting, on 24 and 25 October 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Belarus, Botswana, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi,

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[352] Document S/2000/1206, incorporated in the record of the 4248th meeting.

[353] S/2000/946.

[354] S/2000/945.

Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Women and peace and security".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Angela King, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

At its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "Women and peace and security".

Resolution 1325 (2000)
of 31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements by its President, and recalling also the statement by its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000,[355]

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration[356] and Platform for Action[357] as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[358] in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and are targeted increasingly by combatants and armed elements, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine-clearance and mine-awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

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[355] SC/6816.

[356] See *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[357] Ibid., annex II.

[358] See General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations,[359]

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement by its President to the press on 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing further that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict;

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995–2000), which calls for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;[360]

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls upon Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

4. *Also urges* the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police and human rights and humanitarian personnel;

5. *Expresses its willingness* to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. *Calls upon* all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including:

(*a*) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement, and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;

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[359] S/2000//693, annexes I and II.

[360] See A/49/587 and Corr.1.

(*b*) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

(*c*) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for the human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949[361] and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977,[362] the 1951 Convention[363] and the 1967 Protocol thereto,[364] relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[365] and the Optional Protocol thereto of 6 October 1999[366] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989[367] and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000,[368] and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;[369]

10. *Also calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

11. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible, from amnesty provisions;

12. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;

13. *Encourages* all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

14. *Reaffirms its readiness*, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

15. *Expresses its willingness* to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

16. *Invites* the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace

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[361] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[362] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[363] Ibid., vol. 189, No. 2545.

[364] Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

[365] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[366] General Assembly resolution 54/4, annex.

[367] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[368] General Assembly resolution 54/263, annexes I and II.

[369] A/CONF.183/9.

processes and conflict resolution, and also invites him to submit a report to the Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4213th meeting.

BRIEFING BY JUDGE GILBERT GUILLAUME, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Decision

At its 4212th meeting, held in private on 31 October 2000, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4212th meeting, held in private on 31 October 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'Briefing by Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice'.

"In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and in the absence of objection, the President of the Council extended an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice

"The members of the Council heard an informative briefing by Judge Guillaume."

BRIEFING BY MRS. SADAKO OGATA, UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Decisions

At its 4219th meeting, on 10 November 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Briefing by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

ENSURING AN EFFECTIVE ROLE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Decision

At its 4220th meeting, on 13 November 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

"Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on the Brahimi Report addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1084)".

Resolution 1327 (2000)
of 13 November 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1318 (2000) of 7 September 2000, adopted at its meeting at the level of heads of State and Government in the course of the Millennium Summit,

Reaffirming its determination to strengthen United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Stressing that peacekeeping operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having welcomed the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations,[370] and welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on its implementation,[371]

Having considered the recommendations in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations that fall within its area of responsibility,

1. *Agrees* to adopt the decisions and recommendations contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Decides* to review periodically the implementation of the provisions contained in the annex;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4220th meeting.

Annex

The Security Council

I

Resolves to give peacekeeping operations clear, credible and achievable mandates;

Recognizes the critical importance of peacekeeping operations having, where appropriate and within their mandates, a credible deterrent capability;

Urges the parties to prospective peace agreements, including regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, to coordinate and cooperate fully with the United Nations from an early stage in negotiations, bearing in mind the need for any provisions for a peacekeeping operation to meet minimum conditions, including the need for a clear political objective, the practicability of the designated tasks and timelines, and compliance with the rules and principles of international law, in particular international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law;

Requests the Secretary-General, in this regard, to make necessary arrangements for the appropriate involvement of the United Nations in peace negotiations that are likely to provide for the deployment of United Nations peacekeepers;

[370] See S/2000/809.

[371] S/2000/1081.

Also requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly and fully informed of the progress in such negotiations with his analysis, assessment and recommendations, and to report to the Council, upon the conclusion of any such peace agreement, as to whether it meets the minimum conditions for United Nations peacekeeping operations;

Requests the Secretariat to continue to provide comprehensive political briefings on relevant issues before the Council;

Requests regular military briefings from the Secretariat, including by the Military Adviser, the Force Commander or the Force Commander-designate, both prior to the establishment of a peacekeeping operation and in the implementation phase, and requests that those briefings report on key military factors such as, where appropriate, the chain of command, force structure, unity and cohesion of the force, training and equipment, risk assessment and rules of engagement;

Also requests regular civilian police briefings from the Secretariat in a similar vein, both prior to the establishment and in the implementation phase of peacekeeping operations with significant civilian police components;

Requests the Secretariat to provide the Council with regular, comprehensive humanitarian briefings for countries where there are United Nations peacekeeping operations;

Encourages the Secretary-General, during the planning and preparation of a peacekeeping operation, to take all possible measures at his disposal to facilitate rapid deployment, and agrees to assist the Secretary-General, wherever appropriate, with specific planning mandates, requesting him to take the necessary administrative steps to prepare the rapid deployment of a mission;

Undertakes, when establishing or enlarging a peacekeeping operation, to request formally that the Secretary-General proceed to the implementation phase of the mandate upon receipt of firm commitments to provide sufficient numbers of adequately trained and equipped troops and other critical mission support elements;

Encourages the Secretary-General to begin his consultations with potential troop contributors well in advance of the establishment of peacekeeping operations, and requests him to report on his consultations during the consideration of new mandates;

Recognizes that the problem of the commitment gap with regard to personnel and equipment for peacekeeping operations requires the assumption by all Member States of the shared responsibility to support United Nations peacekeeping;

Emphasizes the importance of Member States taking the necessary and appropriate steps to ensure the capability of their peacekeepers to fulfil the mandates assigned to them, underlines the importance of international cooperation in this regard, including the training of peacekeepers, and invites Member States to incorporate HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national programmes in preparation for deployment;

Underlines the importance of an improved system of consultations among the troop-contributing countries, the Secretary-General and the Security Council, in order to foster a common understanding of the situation on the ground, of the mandate of the mission and of its implementation;

Agrees, in this regard, to strengthen significantly the existing system of consultations through the holding of private meetings with troop-contributing countries, including at their request and without prejudice to the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, in particular when the Secretary-General has identified potential troop-contributing countries for a new or ongoing peacekeeping operation, during the implementation phase of an operation, when considering a change in, or renewal or completion of a peacekeeping mandate, or when a rapid deterioration in the situation on the ground threatens the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers;

II

Undertakes to ensure that the mandated tasks of peacekeeping operations are appropriate to the situation on the ground, including such factors as the prospects for success, the potential need to protect civilians and the possibility that some parties may seek to undermine peace through violence;

Emphasizes that the rules of engagement for United Nations peacekeeping forces should be fully consistent with the legal basis of the operation and any relevant Security Council resolutions and clearly set out the circumstances in which force may be used to protect all mission components and personnel, military or civilian, and that the rules of engagement should support the accomplishment of the mandate of the mission;

Requests the Secretary-General, following full consultations with the United Nations membership, in particular troop-contributing countries, to prepare a comprehensive operational doctrine for the military component of United Nations peacekeeping operations and submit it to the Security Council and the General Assembly;

III

Stresses the need to improve the information gathering and analysis capacity of the Secretariat, with a view to improving the quality of advice to both the Secretary-General and the Security Council, and welcomes, in this regard, the clarification provided by the Secretary-General in his implementation report[371] on plans for the establishment of the Executive Committee on Peace and Security Information and Strategic Analysis Secretariat;

IV

Stresses the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy a peacekeeping operation rapidly upon the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution establishing its mandate, and notes that rapid deployment is a comprehensive concept that will require improvements in a number of areas;

Calls upon all relevant parties to work towards the objective of meeting the timelines for United Nations peacekeeping operations, that is, deploying a traditional peacekeeping operation within thirty days and a complex operation within ninety days of the adoption of a Security Council resolution establishing its mandate;

Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to use these timelines as the basis for evaluating the capacity of existing systems to provide field missions with the human, material, financial and information assets that they require;

Welcomes also the proposal of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations to create integrated mission task forces, and urges the Secretary-General to pursue this or any other related capabilities that would improve United Nations planning and support capacities;

Emphasizes the need for the Secretariat to provide the leadership of a peacekeeping operation with strategic guidance and plans for anticipating and overcoming any challenges to the implementation of a mandate, and stresses that such guidance should be formulated in cooperation with the leadership of the mission;

Welcomes the proposals of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations for improving the capacity of the United Nations to deploy military, civilian police and other personnel rapidly, including through the United Nations standby arrangements system, and urges the Secretary-General to consult current and potential troop-contributing countries on how best to achieve this important objective;

Undertakes to consider the possibility of using the Military Staff Committee as one of the means of enhancing the United Nations peacekeeping capacity;

V

Emphasizes that the greatest deterrent to violent conflict is addressing the root causes of conflict, including through the promotion of sustainable development and a democratic society based on a strong rule of law and civic institutions, as well as adherence to all human rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural;

Concurs with the Secretary-General that every step taken towards reducing poverty and achieving broad-based economic growth is a step towards conflict prevention;

Stresses the important role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflicts, and looks forward to his report on that issue, which is to be submitted to Member States by May 2001;

Expresses its continued willingness to consider the use of Security Council missions, with the consent of host countries, in order to determine whether any dispute, or situation that might lead to international tension or give rise to a dispute, is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and to make recommendations for action by the Council where appropriate;

Recalls the statements by its President of 30 November 1999[172] and 20 July 2000[173] on the prevention of armed conflicts, and welcomes, in this context, the intention of the Secretary-General to send fact-finding missions to areas of tension more frequently;

Recalls also resolution 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and looks forward to receiving the follow-up report of the Secretary-General in this context;

Reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in post-conflict peace-building, and fully endorses the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations;

Calls for the full implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000;

VI

Welcomes the decision by the Secretary-General to instruct the Executive Committee on Peace and Security to formulate a plan on the strengthening of the United Nations capacity to develop peace-building strategies and to implement programmes in support thereof, and requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the Security Council and the General Assembly on the basis of that plan;

Recognizes that stronger measures to reduce poverty and promote economic growth are important for the success of peace-building;

Emphasizes, in this regard, the need for more effective coordination of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and reaffirms that adequate and timely funding for these programmes is critical to the success of peace processes;

Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to spell out more clearly, when submitting future concepts of operations, what the United Nations system can do to help to strengthen local rule of law and human rights institutions, drawing on existing civilian police, human rights, gender and judicial expertise;

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[172] S/PRST/1999/34.

[173] S/PRST/2000/25.

Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to conduct a needs assessment of the areas in which it would be feasible and useful to draft a simple, common set of interim rules of criminal procedure.

NO EXIT WITHOUT STRATEGY

Decisions

At its 4223rd meeting, on 15 November 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Australia, Austria, Belarus, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa and Thailand to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"No exit without strategy

> "Letter dated 6 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2000/1072)".

On 30 November 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[374]

> "You will recall that, at its 4223rd meeting on 15 November 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled "No exit without strategy", concerning the role of the Council in the closure or transition of peacekeeping operations with a view to improving that process. The members of the Council consider that debate a useful input on an issue that merits further study. They therefore request you to submit to the Council, by April 2001, a report on the issue, including an analysis and recommendations, taking into account the responsibilities of different organs of the United Nations system and the views expressed at the 4223rd meeting. In that connection, the members of the Council invite Member States to facilitate the preparation of such a report. The members of the Council expect that, given the interest in the matter shown by the wider membership of the United Nations, the report will be made available as a document of the General Assembly."

LETTER DATED 10 NOVEMBER 2000 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decisions

At its 4224th meeting, on 16 November 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the Solomon Islands to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1088)".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[375]

[374] S/2000/1141.

[375] S/PRST/2000/33.

"The Security Council strongly supports the Townsville Peace Agreement, concluded on 15 October 2000, for the cessation of hostilities between the Malaita Eagle Force and the Isatabu Freedom Movement and for the restoration of peace and ethnic harmony in Solomon Islands.[376]

"The Council encourages all parties to cooperate in promoting reconciliation, so that the objectives of the Townsville Peace Agreement can be met, and urges all parties to continue to cooperate in accordance with the Peace Agreement, namely, to restore and maintain peace and ethnic harmony, to renounce the use of armed force and violence, to settle their differences through consultation and peaceful negotiation and to confirm their respect for human rights and the rule of law.

"The Council commends those countries in the region that have supported the resolution of the conflict, and welcomes the establishment, as outlined in the Townsville Peace Agreement, of the International Peace Monitoring Team composed of unarmed military personnel and civilian police from Australia and New Zealand, the mandate of which is based on annex II to the said Peace Agreement and agreed by the parties. It also encourages other nations, in particular those in the region, to participate and assist in the implementation of the Agreement."

BRIEFING BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Decision

At its 4226th meeting, held in private on 17 November 2000, the Security Council decided to authorize its President to issue through the Secretary-General the following communiqué, in accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council:

"At its 4226th meeting, held in private on 17 November 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled 'Briefing by the Secretary-General'.

"The Council heard a briefing by the Secretary-General.

"The members of the Council and the Secretary-General had a constructive discussion."

LETTER DATED 31 MARCH 1998 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1998 and 1999.]

Decision

On 30 November 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[377]

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[376] S/2000/1088, annex.

[377] S/2000/1140.

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 November 2000 to me concerning your intention to extend the mandate of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville by a further twelve months[378] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter."

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1992, 1998 and 1999.]

Decisions

At its 4242nd meeting, on 6 December 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Hans Corell, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, The Legal Counsel.

At its 4243rd meeting, on 6 December 2000, the Council considered the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[379]

"The Security Council takes note with appreciation of the briefing of Mr. Hans Corell, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, The Legal Counsel, regarding follow-up measures to resolution 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999.

"The Council is deeply concerned by the increase, in many regions of the world, of acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. The Council reiterates its condemnation of all acts of terrorism, irrespective of motive, wherever and by whomever committed. It welcomes the efforts of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations in the field of combating international terrorism.

"The Council calls upon all States that have not done so to consider, as a matter of priority, becoming party to the existing anti-terrorism conventions.

"The Council reaffirms its resolution 1269 (1999) and calls upon all States to implement its provisions fully and expeditiously.

"The Council reiterates its readiness, including on the basis of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, as provided for in its resolution 1269 (1999), to take necessary steps in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations in order to counter terrorist threats to international peace and security.

"The Council will remain seized of this matter."

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[378] S/2000/1139.

[379] S/PRST/2000/38.

THE SITUATION IN GUINEA FOLLOWING RECENT ATTACKS ALONG ITS BORDERS WITH LIBERIA AND SIERRA LEONE

Decision

At its 4252nd meeting, on 21 December 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Guinea to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[380]

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at developments on the border that Guinea shares with Liberia and Sierra Leone.

"The Council condemns in the strongest terms the recent incursions into Guinea by rebel groups coming from Liberia and Sierra Leone that have affected villages and towns along the entire length of Guinea's border, including in Guékédou on 6 December 2000 and in Kissidougou on 10 December 2000. The Council deplores the fact that these attacks claimed many lives, in particular the lives of civilians, and caused an exodus of local inhabitants and refugees, further exacerbating an already grave humanitarian situation. The Council also condemns the recent looting of the facilities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations. The Council demands an immediate halt to all acts of violence, especially those directed against civilians, as well as the infiltration of displaced persons camps by armed elements, and demands that those responsible for the violations of international humanitarian law be brought to justice.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Guinea. It expresses its serious concern, in this regard, over reports that external military support is being provided to those rebel groups. It calls upon all States, particularly Liberia, to refrain from providing any such military support and from any act that might contribute to further destabilization of the situation on the borders between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Council further calls upon all States in the region to prevent armed individuals from using their national territory to prepare and commit attacks in neighbouring countries.

"The Council notes with interest the common undertakings assumed by Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone at the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States held in Bamako on 15 and 16 December 2000[381] and calls upon them to implement those undertakings fully and without delay. It again pays tribute to the current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States and to that organization for the important role they play towards restoring peace and security to the three countries of the Mano River Union. The Council requests the Secretary-General to consider what support the international community, and in particular the United Nations, might provide to the Economic Community of West African States in order to ensure security on the border that Guinea shares with Liberia and Sierra Leone, and to report in that connection to the Council as soon as possible. The Council supports the appeal made by the heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States for an urgent meeting of the heads of State of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone under the auspices of the Community and the Organization of African Unity.

"The Council expresses its deep appreciation to the Government of Guinea for hosting a large number of refugees. The Council is concerned by the growing hostile attitude among

[380] S/PRST/2000/41.

[381] S/2000/1201, annex.

the local population towards refugees, and urges the Government of Guinea to take urgent measures to discourage the propagation of such anti-refugee feelings.

"The Council expresses its deep concern over the fate of all those who continue to live in a state of insecurity, especially the local populations and the tens of thousands of refugees and displaced persons. It urges all the competent organizations to ensure that humanitarian relief continues, and it underlines the importance of integrated action by the United Nations agencies, acting in coordination with the Government of Guinea and with the support of the Economic Community of West African States. The Council believes that humanitarian assistance in secure locations must be made available not only to displaced refugees and Guineans, but also to those refugees returning to Sierra Leone. The Council calls on the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to ensure that suitable programmes of reintegration and assistance exist and are enhanced where security permits in Sierra Leone. It also recognizes the important role of the international community and the competent non-governmental organizations in providing the humanitarian relief that the local populations, the refugees and the displaced persons so sorely need. The Council is concerned over the security of humanitarian personnel working in Sierra Leone and Guinea. It calls upon all the parties concerned to facilitate the work of the humanitarian organizations. It urges the parties to guarantee the security of refugees and displaced persons, and the security of the staff of the United Nations and humanitarian organizations. The Council also reaffirms the need to respect the civilian character of refugee camps.

"The Council welcomes the proposed inter-agency multidisciplinary mission to West Africa, supports its earliest possible departure to the region and looks forward to its report and recommendations."

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

SECURITY COUNCIL WORKING METHODS AND PROCEDURE

Decisions

On 17 January 2000, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[382]

"1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (*b*) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998,[383] and following consultations among the members of the Council under the no-objection procedure, the members of the Council agreed to elect the Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons of the following Sanctions Committees for a period running until 31 December 2000:

Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and *Kuwait*

Chairman: Mr. A. Peter van Walsum (Netherlands)
Vice-Chairmen: Argentina and Ukraine

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Chairman: Mr. Volodymyr Yu. Yel'chenko (Ukraine)
Vice-Chairmen: Bangladesh and Jamaica

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

Chairman: Mr. Saïd Ben Mustapha (Tunisia)
Vice-Chairmen: Jamaica and Netherlands

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning Angola

Chairman: Mr. Robert R. Fowler (Canada)
Vice-Chairmen: Argentina and Malaysia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

Chairman: Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)
Vice-Chairmen: Canada and Tunisia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

Chairman: Mr. Martin Andjaba (Namibia)
Vice-Chairmen: Canada and Malaysia

[382] S/2000/27.
[383] S/1998/1016.

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

Chairman: Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)
Vice-Chairmen: Mali and Namibia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

Chairperson: Ms. M. Patricia Durrant, (Jamaica)
Vice-Chairmen: Netherlands and Tunisia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

Chairman: Mr. Arnoldo Manuel Listre (Argentina)
Vice-Chairmen: Mali and Ukraine

"2. The Bureau of each of the above-mentioned Sanctions Committees will be composed as above for a term ending on 31 December 2000."

On 28 February 2000, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[384]

"1. The members of the Security Council recall the letters dated 18 November 1999 from the President to the new members of the Council elected for the term of 2000–2001 by the General Assembly, at its fifty-fourth session, and have agreed that the newly elected members of the Council will, upon their request, be invited to observe the informal consultations of the Council for the period of one month immediately preceding their term of membership, that is, with effect from 1 December, for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the activities of the Council.

"2. The members of the Council have also agreed that each of those delegations should be represented at the level of Permanent Representative or Deputy Permanent Representative. For that purpose, one seat will be assigned to each delegation at the side of the consultation room.

"3. The members of the Council will continue their consideration of other initiatives concerning the documentation of the Council and other procedural questions."

On 24 March 2000, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[385]

"Referring to document S/2000/40 of 15 February 2000, entitled 'Summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration', and pursuant to the procedure set out in the note by the President of the Security Council dated 29 August 1996,[386] I have the honour to notify you of the wish of the members of the Council to have the item 'Security Council working methods and procedure' retained on the list of matters of which the Council is seized."

On 31 March 2000, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[387]

"1. The members of the Security Council refer to the difficulties and disruption caused by the collection of copies of statements from outside the Council Chamber and wish

[384] S/2000/155.
[385] S/2000/264.
[386] S/1996/704.
[387] S/2000/274.

to state that they have agreed to the following arrangements for the distribution of statements:

"(*a*) Texts of statements made in the meetings of the Council will, at the request of the delegation making the statement, be distributed by the Secretariat inside the Council Chamber to members of the Council and other Member States and permanent observers to the United Nations present at the meeting;

"(*b*) Any delegation requesting the distribution of its statement shall provide at least two hundred copies to the Secretariat sufficiently in advance of the statement being made. Where a delegation provides to the Secretariat fewer than 200 copies of its statement, those copies will be placed outside the Council Chamber at the end of the meeting. Delegations are requested not to make statements otherwise available during the meeting.

"2. The above arrangement is exhaustive and replaces the practice provided for under the note by the President of the Council dated 23 March 1994.[388]

"3. The members of the Council will continue their consideration of other suggestions concerning the documentation of the Council and related matters."

On 17 April 2000, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[389]

"1. The members of the Security Council recall the note by the President dated 29 January 1999,[390] which contained a number of practical proposals to improve the work of the sanctions committees in accordance with the resolutions concerned.

"2. The members of the Council note the work of the General Assembly and note also that there exists considerable recent scholarship on the subject of United Nations sanctions that merits consideration by the members of the Council. In particular, they note recent efforts by Canada, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and others to sponsor specific reports and studies on aspects of United Nations sanctions.

"3. Taking into account the note by the President dated 29 January 1999 and other relevant proposals and recommendations, including those referred to in paragraph 2 above, the members of the Council have decided to establish on a temporary basis an informal working group of the Council to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions. The working group should benefit from all available sanctions expertise, including by being briefed, on a case-by-case basis, by appropriate experts. The working group should report its findings to the Council by 30 November 2000.

"4. The informal working group should examine, inter alia, the following issues in all their aspects with a view to improving the effectiveness of sanctions:

"(*a*) Working methods of sanctions committees and inter-committee coordination;

"(*b*) Capacity of the United Nations Secretariat;

"(*c*) Coordination within the United Nations system and cooperation with regional and other international organizations;

"(*d*) Design of sanctions resolutions, including the conditions for the maintaining or lifting of sanctions;

"(*e*) Pre- and post-assessment reports and the ongoing evaluation of sanctions regimes;

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[388] S/1994/329.

[389] S/2000/319.

[390] S/1999/92.

"(*f*) Monitoring and enforcement of sanctions;

"(*g*) Unintended effects of sanctions;

"(*h*) Humanitarian exemptions;

"(*i*) Targeted sanctions;

"(*j*) Assisting Member States in implementing sanctions;

"(*k*) Implementation of the recommendations of the above-mentioned note by the President.

"5. The members of the Council request the Secretariat to provide the informal working group with interpretation in the six working languages of the United Nations."

On 13 July 2000, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[391]

"1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (*b*) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998,[383] and following consultations among the members of the Council, the members of the Council agreed to elect the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the following Sanctions Committees for a period running until 31 December 2000:

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

Chairman: Mr. Moctar Ouane (Mali)
Vice-Chairmen: Canada and Tunisia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

Chairman: Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)
Vice-Chairmen: Argentina and Tunisia

"2. The Bureau of each of the above-mentioned Sanctions Committees will be composed as above for a term ending on 31 December 2000."

On 9 August 2000, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[392]

"Following consultations of the Security Council held on 4 August 2000, the President made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

> 'The members of the Security Council are looking forward to the Millennium Summit, which will provide a unique opportunity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century.
>
> 'Conscious of the important tasks facing the international community in the area of peacekeeping, the members of the Council have decided that the Council will meet on 7 September 2000 at the level of heads of State and Government to consider the topic "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa".

"The members of the Council believe that such a meeting will make a valuable contribution towards achieving the major purpose of the Millennium Summit aimed at strengthening the United Nations.' "

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[391] S/2000/684.

[392] S/2000/772.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council from 1946 to 1950, 1952, 1955 to 1958, 1960 to 1968, 1970 to 1981, 1983, 1984, 1990 to 1994, and 1999.*]

A. Application of Tuvalu

Decisions

At its 4093rd meeting, on 28 January 2000, the Security Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of Tuvalu for membership in the United Nations[393] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided for in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

At its 4103rd meeting, on 17 February 2000, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Tuvalu for admission to membership in the United Nations.[394]

Resolution 1290 (2000) of 17 February 2000

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of Tuvalu for admission to the United Nations,[393]

Recommends to the General Assembly that Tuvalu be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted at the 4103rd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China).

Decision

At the 4103rd meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1290 (2000), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[395]

"The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Tuvalu be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to Tuvalu on this historic occasion.

"The Council notes with great satisfaction Tuvalu's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein.

"We look forward to the day in the near future when Tuvalu will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

B. Application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Decisions

At its 4214th meeting, on 31 October 2000, the Security Council, following the adoption of its agenda, decided to refer the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for membership

[393] See S/2000/5, annex.
[394] S/2000/70.
[395] S/PRST/2000/6.

in the United Nations[396] to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, as provided for in rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

At its 4215th meeting, on 31 October 2000, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for admission to membership in the United Nations.[397]

Resolution 1326 (2000)
of 31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for admission to the United Nations,[396]

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Adopted without a vote at the 4215th meeting.

Decision

At the 4215th meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1326 (2000), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[398]

"The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on this historic occasion.

"The Council notes with great satisfaction the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein.

"We look forward to the day in the near future when the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1946, 1948, 1949,1951, 1953, 1954, 1956 to 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993 to 1996 and 1999.*]

Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

On 2 March 2000, the Security Council, at its 4107th meeting, and the General Assembly, at the 90th plenary meeting of its fifty-fourth session, elected Mr. Thomas Buergenthal, of the United States of America, to the International Court of Justice to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Stephen Schwebel.

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[396] S/2000/1043, annex.

[397] S/2000/1051.

[398] S/PRST/2000/30.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND OTHER SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF RWANDA AND RWANDAN CITIZENS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND OTHER SUCH VIOLATIONS COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF NEIGHBOURING STATES, BETWEEN 1 JANUARY 1994 AND 31 DECEMBER 1994

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1999.*]

Decisions

At its 4150th meeting, on 2 June 2000, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Rwanda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

"International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Carla Del Ponte, Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.

At its 4229th meeting, on 21 November 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

"International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994".

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Judge Claude Jorda, President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional

rules of procedure, to Judge Navanethem Pillay, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Ms. Carla Del Ponte, Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994.

At its 4240th meeting, on 30 November 2000, the Council considered the item entitled:

"International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

"International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

"Letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/865)."

Resolution 1329 (2000)
of 30 November 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 and 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994,

Remaining convinced that the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia contributes to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the former Yugoslavia,

Remaining convinced also that in the particular circumstances of Rwanda the prosecution of persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law contributes to the process of national reconciliation and to the restoration and maintenance of peace in Rwanda and in the region,

Having considered the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council dated 7 September 2000[399] and the letters annexed thereto, dated 12 May 2000 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, and 14 June 2000 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens

[399] S/2000/865.

Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, addressed to the Secretary-General,

Convinced of the need to establish a pool of ad litem judges in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and to increase the number of judges in the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunals in order to enable the Tribunals to expedite the conclusion of their work at the earliest possible date,

Noting the significant progress being made in improving the procedures of the International Tribunals, and convinced of the need for their organs to continue their efforts to further such progress,

Taking note of the position expressed by the International Tribunals that civilian, military and paramilitary leaders should be tried before them in preference to minor actors,

Recalling that the International Tribunals and national courts have concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute persons for serious violations of international humanitarian law, and noting that the rules of procedure and evidence of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia provide that a Trial Chamber may decide to suspend an indictment to allow for a national court to deal with a particular case,

Taking note with appreciation of the efforts of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as reflected in annex I to the letter from the Secretary-General dated 7 September 2000, to allow competent organs of the United Nations to begin to form a relatively exact idea of the length of the mandate of the Tribunal,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to establish a pool of ad litem judges in the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and to enlarge the membership of the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, and to this end decides to amend articles 12, 13 and 14 of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in annex I to the present resolution, and decides also to amend articles 11, 12 and 13 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in annex II to the present resolution;

2. *Decides also* that two additional judges shall be elected as soon as possible as judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and decides, without prejudice to article 12, paragraph 4, of the statute of that Tribunal, that, once elected, they shall serve until the date of the expiry of the terms of office of the existing judges, and that for the purpose of that election the Security Council shall, notwithstanding article 12, paragraph 2 (*c*) of the statute, establish a list from the nominations received of not less than four and not more than six candidates;

3. *Decides further* that, once two judges have been elected in accordance with paragraph 2 above and have taken up office, the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall, in accordance with article 13, paragraph 3, of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and article 14, paragraph 4, of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, take the necessary steps as soon as practicable to assign two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with article 12 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to be members of the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunals;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the elections mentioned in paragraph 2 above, for the election as soon as possible of twenty-seven ad litem judges in accordance with article 13 ter of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former

Yugoslavia, and for the timely provision to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda of personnel and facilities, in particular, for the ad litem judges and the Appeals Chambers and related offices of the Prosecutor, and further requests him to keep the Council closely informed of progress in this regard;

5. *Urges* all States to cooperate fully with the International Tribunals and their organs in accordance with their obligations under resolutions 827 (1993) and 955 (1994) and the statutes of the International Tribunals, and welcomes the cooperation already extended to the Tribunals in the fulfilment of their mandates;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, as soon as possible, a report containing an assessment and proposals regarding the date ending the temporal jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 4240th meeting.

Annex I

Amendments to the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Replace articles 12, 13 and 14 by the following:

Article 12
Composition of the Chambers

1. The Chambers shall be composed of sixteen permanent independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and a maximum at any one time of nine ad litem independent judges appointed in accordance with article 13 ter, paragraph 2, of the statute, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State.

2. Three permanent judges and a maximum at any one time of six ad litem judges shall be members of each Trial Chamber. Each Trial Chamber to which ad litem judges are assigned may be divided into sections of three judges each, composed of both permanent and ad litem judges. A section of a Trial Chamber shall have the same powers and responsibilities as a Trial Chamber under the statute and shall render judgement in accordance with the same rules.

3. Seven of the permanent judges shall be members of the Appeals Chamber. The Appeals Chamber shall, for each appeal, be composed of five of its members.

Article 13
Qualifications of judges

The permanent and ad litem judges shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices. In the overall composition of the Chambers and sections of the Trial Chambers, due account shall be taken of the experience of the judges in criminal law, international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law.

Article 13 bis
Election of permanent judges

1. Fourteen of the permanent judges of the International Tribunal shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

(*a*) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for judges of the International Tribunal from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

(*b*) Within sixty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting the qualifications set out in article 13 of the statute, no two of whom shall be of the same nationality and neither of whom shall be of the same nationality as any judge who is a member of the Appeals Chamber and who was elected or appointed a judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (hereinafter referred to as "The International Tribunal for Rwanda") in accordance with article 12 of the statute of that Tribunal;

(*c*) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than twenty-eight and not more than forty-two candidates, taking due account of the adequate representation of the principal legal systems of the world;

(*d*) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list the General Assembly shall elect fourteen permanent judges of the International Tribunal. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters, shall be declared elected. Should two candidates of the same nationality obtain the required majority vote, the one who received the higher number of votes shall be considered elected.

2. In the event of a vacancy in the Chambers amongst the permanent judges elected or appointed in accordance with this article, after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a person meeting the qualifications of article 13 of the statute, for the remainder of the term of office concerned.

3. The permanent judges elected in accordance with this article shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the judges of the International Court of Justice. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Article 13 ter
Election and appointment of ad litem judges

1. The ad litem judges of the International Tribunal shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

(*a*) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for ad litem judges of the International Tribunal from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

(*b*) Within sixty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to four candidates meeting the qualifications set out in article 13 of the statute, taking into account the importance of a fair representation of female and male candidates;

(*c*) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than fifty-four candidates, taking due account of the adequate representation of the principal legal systems of the world and bearing in mind the importance of equitable geographical distribution;

(*d*) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list the General Assembly shall elect the twenty-seven ad litem judges of the International Tribunal. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters shall be declared elected;

(*e*) The ad litem judges shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall not be eligible for re-election.

2. During their term, ad litem judges will be appointed by the Secretary-General, upon request of the President of the International Tribunal, to serve in the Trial Chambers for one or more trials, for a cumulative period of up to, but not including, three years. When requesting the appointment of any particular ad litem judge, the President of the International Tribunal shall bear in mind the criteria set out in article 13 of the statute regarding the composition of the Chambers and sections of the Trial Chambers, the considerations set out in paragraphs 1 (b) and (c) above and the number of votes the ad litem judge received in the General Assembly.

Article 13 quater
Status of ad litem judges

1. During the period in which they are appointed to serve in the International Tribunal, ad litem judges shall:

(*a*) Benefit from the same terms and conditions of service mutatis mutandis as the permanent judges of the International Tribunal;

(*b*) Enjoy, subject to paragraph 2 below, the same powers as the permanent judges of the International Tribunal;

(*c*) Enjoy the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities of a judge of the International Tribunal.

2. During the period in which they are appointed to serve in the International Tribunal, ad litem judges shall not:

(*a*) Be eligible for election as, or to vote in the election of, the President of the Tribunal or the Presiding Judge of a Trial Chamber pursuant to article 14 of the statute;

(*b*) Have power:

(i) To adopt rules of procedure and evidence pursuant to article 15 of the statute. They shall, however, be consulted before the adoption of those rules;

(ii) To review an indictment pursuant to article 19 of the statute;

(iii) To consult with the President in relation to the assignment of judges pursuant to article 14 of the statute or in relation to a pardon or commutation of sentence pursuant to article 28 of the statute;

(iv) To adjudicate in pre-trial proceedings.

Article 14
Officers and members of the Chambers

1. The permanent judges of the International Tribunal shall elect a President from amongst their number.

2. The President of the International Tribunal shall be a member of the Appeals Chamber and shall preside over its proceedings.

3. After consultation with the permanent judges of the International Tribunal, the President shall assign four of the permanent judges elected or appointed in accordance with Article 13 bis of the statute to the Appeals Chamber and nine to the Trial Chambers.

4. Two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with article 12 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be assigned by the President of that Tribunal, in consultation with the President of the International Tribunal, to be members of the Appeals Chamber and permanent judges of the International Tribunal.

5. After consultation with the permanent judges of the International Tribunal, the President shall assign such ad litem judges as may from time to time be appointed to serve in the International Tribunal to the Trial Chambers.

6. A judge shall serve only in the Chamber to which he or she was assigned.

7. The permanent judges of each Trial Chamber shall elect a Presiding Judge from amongst their number, who shall oversee the work of the Trial Chamber as a whole.

Annex II

Amendments to the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda

Replace articles 11, 12 and 13 by the following:

Article 11
Composition of the Chambers

The Chambers shall be composed of sixteen independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, who shall serve as follows:

(*a*) Three judges shall serve in each of the Trial Chambers;

(*b*) Seven judges shall be members of the Appeals Chamber. The Appeals Chamber shall, for each appeal, be composed of five of its members.

Article 12
Qualification and election of judges

1. The judges shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices. In the overall composition of the Chambers due account shall be taken of the experience of the judges in criminal law, international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law.

2. Eleven of the judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

(*a*) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for judges from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

(*b*) Within sixty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting the qualifications set out in paragraph 1 above, no two of whom shall be of the same nationality and neither of whom shall be of the same nationality as any judge who is a member of the Appeals Chamber and who was elected or appointed a permanent judge of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991 (hereinafter referred to as "the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia") in accordance with article 13 bis of the statute of that Tribunal;

(*c*) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than twenty-two and not more than thirty-three candidates, taking due account of the adequate representation on the International Tribunal for Rwanda of the principal legal systems of the world;

(*d*) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list the General Assembly shall elect eleven judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters, shall be declared elected. Should

two candidates of the same nationality obtain the required majority vote, the one who received the higher number of votes shall be considered elected.

3. In the event of a vacancy in the Chambers amongst the judges elected or appointed in accordance with this article, after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a person meeting the qualifications of paragraph 1 above, for the remainder of the term of office concerned.

4. The judges elected in accordance with this article shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Article 13
Officers and members of the Chambers

1. The judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall elect a President.

2. The President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be a member of one of its Trial Chambers.

3. After consultation with the judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President shall assign two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with Article 12 of the present statute to be members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and eight to the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. A judge shall serve only in the Chamber to which he or she was assigned.

4. The members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia shall also serve as the members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

3. The judges of each Trial Chamber shall elect a Presiding Judge, who shall conduct all of the proceedings of that Trial Chamber as a whole.

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Decision

At its 4192nd meeting, on 31 August 2000, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly".

The decision of the Council was reflected in the following note by the President:[400]

> "At its 4192nd meeting, held on 31 August 2000, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000. The Council adopted the draft report without a vote."

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[400] S/2000/839.

Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 2000 for the first time

NOTE: The practice of the Security Council is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 2000 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-fifth Year*, 4087th to 4253rd meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 2000, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones	4100th	9 February
Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans	4105th	28 February
Maintaining peace and security: Humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council	4109th	9 March
General issues relating to sanctions	4128th	17 April
The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping	4172nd	17 July
Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa	4194th	7 September
The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian Question	4204th	3 October
Women and peace and security	4208th	24 October
Briefing by Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice	4212th	31 October
Briefing by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4219th	10 November
Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	4220th	13 November
No exit without strategy	4223rd	15 November
Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	4224th	16 November
Briefing by the Secretary-General	4226th	17 November
The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone	4252nd	21 December

Checklist of resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 2000

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1285 (2000)	13 January	The situation in Croatia	11
1286 (2000)	19 January	The situation in Burundi	45
1287 (2000)	31 January	The situation in Georgia	3
1288 (2000)	31 January	The situation in the Middle East	87
1289 (2000)	7 February	The situation in Sierra Leone	96
1290 (2000)	17 February	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Tuvalu)	194
1291 (2000)	24 February	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	51
1292 (2000)	29 February	The situation concerning Western Sahara	128
1293 (2000)	31 March	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	71
1294 (2000)	13 April	The situation in Angola	38
1295 (2000)	18 April	The situation in Angola	39
1296 (2000)	19 April	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	124
1297 (2000)	12 May	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	145
1298 (2000)	17 May	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	146
1299 (2000)	19 May	The situation in Sierra Leone	100
1300 (2000)	31 May	The situation in the Middle East	90
1301 (2000)	31 May	The situation concerning Western Sahara	129
1302 (2000)	8 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	72
1303 (2000)	14 June	The situation in Cyprus	155
1304 (2000)	16 June	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	61
1305 (2000)	21 June	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	15
1306 (2000)	5 July	The situation in Sierra Leone	102
1307 (2000)	13 July	The situation in Croatia	13
1308 (2000)	17 July	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations	159
1309 (2000)	25 July	The situation concerning Western Sahara	130
1310 (2000)	27 July	The situation in the Middle East	93
1311 (2000)	28 July	The situation in Georgia	7
1312 (2000)	31 July	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	149
1313 (2000)	4 August	The situation in Sierra Leone	107
1314 (2000)	11 August	Children and armed conflict	166
1315 (2000)	14 August	The situation in Sierra Leone	108
1316 (2000)	23 August	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	64
1317 (2000)	5 September	The situation in Sierra Leone	111

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
1318 (2000)	7 September	Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa	169
1319 (2000)	8 September	The situation in East Timor	82
1320 (2000)	15 September	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	151
1321 (2000)	20 September	The situation in Sierra Leone	111
1322 (2000)	7 October	The situation in the Middle East, including the question of Palestine	174
1323 (2000)	13 October	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	66
1324 (2000)	30 October	The situation concerning Western Sahara	131
1325 (2000)	31 October	Women and peace and security	177
1326 (2000)	31 October	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)	195
1327 (2000)	13 November	Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	181
1328 (2000)	27 November	The situation in the Middle East	95
1329 (2000)	30 November	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	
		International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994	197
1330 (2000)	5 December	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	75
1331 (2000)	13 December	The situation in Cyprus	156
1332 (2000)	14 December	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	67
1333 (2000)	19 December	The situation in Afghanistan	32
1334 (2000)	22 December	The situation in Sierra Leone	118

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31 May	The situation in the Middle East (S/PRST/2000/19)	[illegible]
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18 June	The situation in the Middle East (S/PRST/2000/21)	91
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3 August	The situation in East Timor (S/PRST/2000/26)	80
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31 October	Admission of new Members to the United Nations (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) (S/PRST/2000/30)	195
3 November	The situation in Sierra Leone (S/PRST/2000/31)	113
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Date of statement	*Subject*	*Page*
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22 November	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) (S/PRST/2000/35)	24
27 November	The situation in the Middle East (S/PRST/2000/36)	95
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19 December	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) (S/PRST/2000/40)	25
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